

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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NUMBER 4

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National Match Edition

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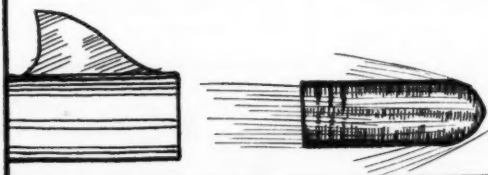
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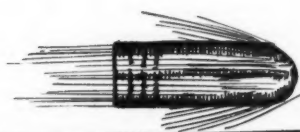
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Wonder What the Bullet of a US .22 N. R. A. Cartridge Thinks About Apologies to BRIGGS

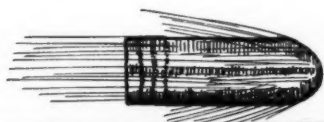
HOTSY-TOTSY! ON MY WAY AT LAST AND TRAVELING AT A THOUSAND-FEET-PER-SECOND CLIP. THIS IS THE LIFE ALLRIGHT BUT I MUSTN'T FORGET THAT THERE'S WORK TO BE DONE.



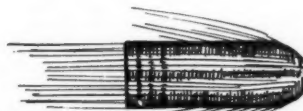
I'M HEADED STRAIGHT FOR THE BULL'S-EYE AND IT'S UP TO ME TO SEE THAT IT'S PUNCTURED. THE FELLOW WHO SHOT ME IS DEPENDING ON ME AND I'M SURE NOT GOING BACK ON HIM.



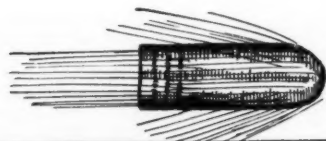
SO THAT CROSS-CURRENT OF AIR THINKS SHE CAN ENTICE ME FROM THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW PATH! I'LL SHOW HER A THING OR TWO. I'M CERTAINLY NOT GOING TO RUIN MY REPUTATION NOW.



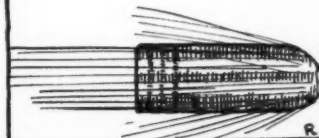
GOT TO KEEP UP THE GOOD NAME OF THE U.S. FAMILY. I'LL BET THAT THE SPIRITS OF MY ANCESTORS, WHO WON THE OLYMPIC AND OTHER BIG MATCHES, ARE WATCHING ME RIGHT THIS MINUTE.



I'LL SHOW 'EM, BY GOSH, THAT WE US .22 N. R. A.'S ARE ALL ALIKE. WE'RE NOT CALLED "THE CHOICE OF CHAMPIONS" FOR NOTHING. JUST WATCH ME DO MY STUFF.



WHAT DID I TELL YOU! RIGHT THRU THE BULL'S-EYE. RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BLACK. A GOOD JOB WELL DONE. MY LIFE'S AMBITION AT LAST ACCOMPLISHED!

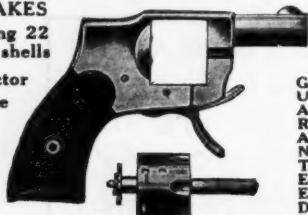


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FUTURE MATCH SCHEDULES

Clubs are invited to list their matches in this department. Notices must reach the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN two weeks before publication date.

National Matches (abridged), including New Jersey state and Sesquicentennial matches, September 4 to 14 at Sea Girt, New Jersey. These matches include the major trophy matches of the National Rifle Association and the Dewar match. The team will be selected from the high aggregate shooters at the conclusion of the small-bore events. Full tent or clubhouse accommodations together with mess for all competitors and their families. Annual meeting of life members of N. R. A. to be held on September 11.

OLON SPRINGS, WIS.—Thirty caliber. Range, five miles northeast of Solon Springs. Small-bore range, one-half mile west of Cosgrove Hotel, in Solon Springs.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Shooting every week. Visiting riflemen or pistol shots should communicate with C. C. Finn, 323 Coleman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

STEBENVILLE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO—Shooting August 8, 15, 22, 29, September 5, 12, 19, 26, October 3, 10, 17. For program and details apply to W. Russell O'Neill, 1319 Oregon Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.

SALT LAKE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH (Shooting on Fort Douglas range)—August 22, practice, 1,000 yards, any rifle, any sights; August 29, practice, 300 yards, International target; September 4, 5, 6, State Shoot, individual championship, qualification and team matches; September 12, practice, 300 yards, target A; September 19, practice, 600 yards; September 26, practice, 1,000 yards. For further information write R. Wiprecht, secretary, 630 Third Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL RIFLE CLUB—September 26, Army qualification, Course D; October 2, 50 yards, Club Championship matches; October 10, 100 yards, Club Championship matches; October 24, 200 yards, Club Championship matches; October 31, 600 yards, Club Championship; November 21, (a. m.) turkey shoot, pistol or revolver; (p. m.) turkey shoot, service rifle; grand aggregate provision for clubs and individuals completing series; December 23 (indoors), 50 yards, turkey shoot, 22 cal. rifle.

WILKINSBURG (PA.) RIFLE CLUB—August 21, rapid fire, 300 yards; August 28, N. R. A. qualification; September 11, rising bear; September 18, 300 yards, prone; September 25, 200 yards, kneeling and sitting; October 2, running deer; October 9, novelty match; October 23, clay pigeon match, 100 yards, offhand, any rifle; October 30, William Tell match. This club will hold pistol matches every Saturday from June 5 to October 30 inclusive. Range at Old Dream City Park, on the Verona car line, a few minutes from Wilkinsburg. M. J. Laughlin, 1125 Hill Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Secretary.

ILLINOIS STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND N. R. A.—September 4, 5 and 6, September 4, Wrigley Trophy Match; N. R. A. 600-yard Any Rifle Match; N. R. A. 1,000-yard 2-man Team Match; September 5, I. S. R. A. Felt Trophy Match; 200-yard N. R. A. Rapid Fire Match; I. S. R. A. 200-yard Rapid Fire Match; N. R. A. 300-yard Rapid Fire Match; N. R. A. Rapid Fire Championship; Leonard Trophy Match; Herald Trophy Match; N. R. A. 600-yard 2-man Team Match; Tribune Trophy Match; I. S. R. A. Grand Aggregate and State Championship. Matches notes as N. R. A. matches are those usually fired at the National Matches at Camp Perry, but which in the absence of the National Matches were allocated to Illinois. Complete data may be obtained from C. E. Nordhues, executive officer, I. S. R. A., Moraine Hotel, Highland Park, Illinois. N. R. A. rules govern throughout. U. S. Army will run matches.

"DIAMOND TWINS" TOURNAMENT, under auspices of Central Sharpshooters' Union, at Davenport, Iowa, Sunday, August 22. The program: Honor target, 3 shots, \$125 in prizes to first 25 men; bull, 12 inches, containing 3/4-inch rings counting 18 to 25, outside of bull rings count 1 to 17; shooting at 200 yards, strictly off-hand, any rifle of less than 1,000 foot second velocity permitted. Scores allowed. Davenport target, one shot, unlimited re-entry; five-shot target; man target; people's target (same as honor except that five shots are allowed). Rifle Range at Forest Park. For full information write or phone Emil Berg, 1801 Pershing Avenue, Davenport, Iowa.

HARRISBURG, OHIO—At the Ohio National Guard range at Chenoweth Sunshine Farm, September 1, 2 and 3, 30 caliber matches at 200 to 600 yards, including major trophy matches; September 4, 5 and 6, small bore, including major trophy matches. Full tent and mess accommodations for all competitors and their families during their stay.

WEST BEND, IOWA—Annual 100-shot match under auspices of Central Sharpshooters' Union, September 4, 5 and 6. Principal match, 200 yards off-hand. Small-bore at 50 and 100 yards. Address John Dorweiler, Secretary West Bend Rifle Club, West Bend, Iowa, for details.



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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Publication of The National Rifle Association of America

President, Lt. Col. F. M. Waterbury; First Vice-President, Hon. Benedict Crowell; Second Vice-President, Lt. Col. L. M. Rumsey; Secretary, Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord; Assistant Secretary, C. B. Lister.

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Vol. LXXIV, No. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 15, 1926

\$3.00 a Year. 20 Cents a Copy

National Matches at Sea Girt

By Jack Rohan

THERE will be National Matches at Sea Girt—thanks to Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer and some Marines. They will be held September 4 to 14. It will not be quite the same as Perry. That would be too much to expect in view of the fact that every civilian who attends will pay his own expenses and that the teams will be sent either by their clubs or states. But in spite of this, more than 1,000 of the best marksmen in the country have indicated their intention of attending. Barring the fact that the shooting period is shorter and that instead of a regiment of infantry or two, some companies of Marines will man the range, the Sea Girt shoot will be in every way as important as the National Matches at Camp Perry.

Virtually all of the important trophy matches will be shot, including the President's Match, the Enlisted Men's Team Match, Championship Regimental Team Match, Navy Match, Roumanian Trophy Match, Palma Trophy Match, Leech Cup Match, Marine Corps Match, Wimbledon Cup Match, N. R. A. Individual Free Rifle Match, and Herrick Trophy Match.

In addition there will be a variety of small-bore and pistol matches, including the classic Dewar Trophy Match, which has been won by the United States in every competition held since 1912.

Arrangements at the camp for the comfort of shooters will be of the best. The Sea Girt range, operated by the New Jersey State Rifle Association, is one of the finest in the country. It has ample housing facilities and plenty of tentage space. Those who apply early for reservations may obtain quarters in the club house, which compares favorably with the one at Camp Perry, while others will have no difficulty in finding accommodations in the company buildings or in individual tents.

The club house has a spacious dining room and the cooking is first-class—the writer sampled its accommodations during the small-bore matches in July—and for those who do not care to use it arrangements for mess similar to those at Perry will be provided.

Rifles and ammunition will be issued to competitors on the same terms as at Perry, used national match rifles will be sold at the usual reduction in price, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship will be on hand to take orders for shooting supplies and commercial row will blossom forth much the same as at Camp Perry. In fact, except that the matches will last only ten days instead of four weeks or more, as was the custom at Perry, the Sea Girt affair will be in every way of National Match caliber.

In addition to the trophy matches there will be the usual fall matches of the New Jersey Rifle Association, which carry, in addition to medals and trophies, generous cash prizes. There also will be four Sesquicentennial Matches, which will parallel the National Individual, the National Team and the National Pistol matches. These will have separate trophies and probably will carry generous cash prizes in addition.

The camp will be under the command of Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, with Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, executive secretary of the

N. R. A., acting as the commandant's aide. Col. McDougall, famous for teaching the Haitians to shoot, will be executive officer of the matches. Col. A. J. Macnab, who so successfully conducted the last Camp Perry matches, and who taught the A. E. F. how to shoot, will be on the ground to lend a hand wherever needed and to advise those who seek information on the most successful methods of developing marksmen.

One of the important events of the matches will be the selection of the Dewar team to defend the classic trophy which has been held so long by the United States. For this event it is vital that as many small-bore experts as possible turn out at the Sea Girt meet. The trophy was won by the British in 1909, by the United States in 1910. After no competition in 1911, Great Britain took the prized cup in 1912, only to lose it to the United States in 1913 and 1914. Through the war years there was no competition, and in 1919 the United States made good its claim to the cup and has held it ever since. The British are particularly keen to get this cup back home and have been training their best shots for it. Canada and Australia also have an eye on it and it is imperative that the best small-bore talent in the country be on hand at Sea Girt to defend it.

Another important feature will be the special meeting of the life members for the transaction of business and the election of directors. This will be held at the club house in Sea Girt on September 11 at 8 P. M.

The Sea Girt matches were arranged through the persistent efforts of Gen. Reckord with the active co-operation of such friends of shooting as Gen. Spencer, Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., Col. Macnab, Lt. Col. Townsend Phelen, Maj. Julian Hatcher, Gen. C. C. Williams, Col. Coward and others, both of the National Rifle Association and the services. Originally it was hoped that the army would furnish the men as in former years. This, however, the Army was unable to do, and the supporters of shooting turned to the Marines. As usual, the "leathernecks" delivered. Gen. Lejeune announced that sufficient men would be available at Sea Girt during the match period, assigned Col. McDougall and the necessary officers with the result that, in spite of the failure of Congress to appropriate funds, there will be a real national shoot.

Nor is the Sea Girt event the only one of interest to shooters. At Camp Lewis, Washington, there will be a major match in October. National Match ammunition will be available for this match.

Illinois will hold a major match on September 4, 5 and 6, at which National Match ammunition also will be available.

At Wakefield, Mass., a major match is under way, having started on August 15. This match will continue until August 22.

At Fort Screven, Ga., there will be major matches from August 20 to 27 and a number of other major shoots are in the course of arrangement.

At Harrisburg, Ohio, there will be a major trophy match at Chenoweth Sunshine Farm with camp accommodations approximating those of Camp Perry.

.22 Caliber Ammunition Prejudice

By F. C. Ness

JUST how much basis is there for the existing prejudice among small-bore shooters towards the *MAKE* of ammunition they are using? All the loading companies are aware of the small-bore shooters' needs; they all know the salient requisites of good .22 caliber match cartridges; obviously, they are all adequately equipped with accurate machinery, comprehensive research departments, and a technically efficient personnel to produce this ammunition; and it would be foolish to believe otherwise than that they are all anxiously striving to furnish the most accurate and dependable target ammunition it is possible to make.

Then why all the "ballyho" about the superiority of certain brands? Each one of the makers can furnish enough concrete evidence that their own brand is the best, if you read the advertisements, and the shooting will bear this out. But the small-bore fan evidently gets his ideas elsewhere.

I was introduced to the .22 with a single-shot Maynard-Junior. I used all makes of ammunition and the English sparrows on the barn ridge were not small enough targets to discover any difference. Also with my first .22 pistol my groups were not confined enough to reveal the virtue of any certain brand.

We graduated to the "tin-can" trombone repeater. I was fortunate in many respects. I lived in a community that demurred, but endured our "shooting around so much."

The only times we fell seriously out of grace was when impetuously we could not resist taking a pot shot at our neighbors' loose-brick chimneys. Many a morning have I grabbed the handy .22 and emptied a "magazine-full" at barn-eaves, icicles or puddles in near-by meadows from my bedroom window before donning my clothes. We not only found time to shoot, but had a chance to earn cartridge money as well. Whenever we "smelled" a bargain we ordered them by the thousand from Boston, Chicago, and St. Paul, or bought them in cartons of 500 from our local dealers. From each different source came a different brand of .22 cartridge, but we detected no difference in the shooting. Our prejudice was destined to develop later.

There were three brothers, practically the same age (I didn't say triplets), and an indulgent father who lived again his youth in us. He merely taught us to always mind where the gun-muzzle was pointed, and let it go at that. That engendered respect for the business-end of the gun, loaded or unloaded, was sufficient, for we never had an accident, with all our shooting. This happy state of circumstances meant there was an ever available "pool" for financing the purchase of cheap ammunition, and always some one available for throwing up tin cans, bot-

tles, and other aerial targets. Scarcely a day passed that didn't represent the expenditure of from 50 cartridges to a "couple hundred rounds." More than one day has seen us standing in our backyard burning up half a thousand .22's.

We naturally became proficient on small objects, finally. After our marbles had all been duly shattered, mother's coal bucket contributed to our excessive demand for brittle flying targets, and dad wondered what had become of the large supply of resin he had had for the horses' "blackwater." That resin in walnut chunks would delightfully transform into dust when struck by a .22 pellet in mid-air. Day by day we took the ammunition as it happened to come, one brand after another, for we had no preferences. But even a contented worm will turn!

MY brothers were adept at small-game shooting with the .22—one at deliberate long-range sitting shots, the other on quick-running shots. We killed cotton-tails, squirrel, ruffed grouse, and an occasional woodchuck, without choice or favor. Then, a box of "Hollow Points" came into our possession and we believed they killed 'em deader (rightly enough) and our .22 prejudice was born. We made cursory tests and decided that Peters Semi-smokeless was the best. When we later owned better rifles and pistols our regard for Peters brand of .22's continued, but we also adopted the Winchester Lesmok as "next best." In the backs of our minds this old prejudice has existed more or less persistently up to the present day, although in the meanwhile of about 15 years we have had plenty of excellent results from all brands of .22 caliber ammunition in a number of different guns.

When the Remington Model 24 .22 R. R. and .22 Short Automatic rifle came out I deliberately turned to a new brand, Western Lesmok, and no ammunition could have turned in a finer or more dependable performance. We fired 500 shots at one sitting in the same gun without cleaning. Though the rifle was automatic in action, of the blow-back type, and the ammunition was the cheap .22 Short, there was not a balk or malfunction of any kind. As for accuracy, the first 400 shots were used on flying targets—doubles, triples, and two or three hits on singles—and other rapid-fire tests; the following 50 were used at extreme .22 Short ranges—50 to 100 yards—on bottles and, incidentally, killing a Kingfisher at 75 yards with one burst of three-shots from off-hand; the last box was used on fine objects at close range from sitting to test the accuracy and fouling propensities of the ammunition. The last cartridge of the 500 finished as dependably and finely accurate as the first shot had started the performance.

We had tested several brands of .22 Long

Rifle ammunition at 50 yards from our five-point rest, using the Stevens Favorite with Marble's peep sight and the Lyman hooded Pin-head front. All makes had come out practically even, with a slight edge in favor of our prime favorites—Peters semi- and Winchester Lesmok. Later we tried the same stunt with the ten-inch Lord model pistol from prone rest at 25 yards. Results were relatively the same, though more emphatically in favor of the same two brands. But after the fine showing of Western Lesmok in the Remington Auto .22 Short we began to wonder about our former prejudice.

Three different .22 Colt automatic pistols were shot a great deal, and one of them with lot after lot of different brands of .22 Match Type cartridges. Remington Palma seemed to have the best of all other brands, and our prejudice was growing less and less certain. We commenced shooting the Model 52 Winchester and its splendid nine-power scope with fine post reticule enabled us to make "possible" after "possible." An excessive amount of propaganda was pumped into us about the accuracy and unusual versatility of U. S. N. R. A. Its exponents recommended especially what they called the "famous Lot 11" of this particular .22 caliber cartridge, claiming it would give a uniform fine grouping in all barrels. Since there was a large supply of this particular "Lot 11" U. S. N. R. A. ammunition available, I shot a great amount of it, and in truth it gave evidence of being able to shoot "possibles" continually in the Model 52 before mentioned. Besides shooting out the ten-ring, this shot my .22 ammunition prejudice all to pieces.

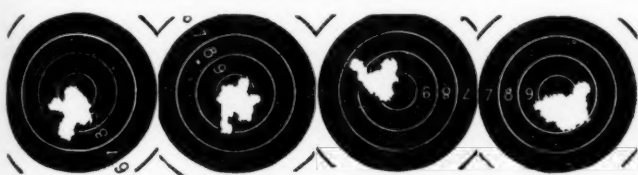
In sighting in 3-X hunting scopes, I would sometimes switch from U. S. N. R. A. and Remington Palma to Western Marksman and would get the same small group or "possible" with them all. I wondered if there was any certain brand that could show marked superiority. Last fall I came to Camp Perry vaguely bothered by the question. Surely among this galaxy of shooters, the cream of the Nation, I would find a solution to the problem! All I learned was that prejudice was rampant, for I ran into plenty of it. Tack-hole, Precision, N. R. A., and Palma all had their share of enthusiastic advocates, which meant nothing to me. What I did learn was that Marksman was not as adequately represented by champions. And this inferiority complex of the Western brand did mean something to me, because it did not jibe at all with the splendid results I had experienced with this excellent ammunition. Right there was born a determination to test the thing out before I relinquished my private opinion that any make of .22 Match cartridge was fully as good as any other brand.

Early last winter I ransacked the sporting goods and hardware stores and jobbers' warehouses of two small cities—one in Minnesota, the other in Pennsylvania—and managed to collect an assortment of Remington Palma, Western Marksman, Winchester Precision—both No. 75 and No. 200—and the very latest lot of United States N. R. A. I already had plenty of the U. S. "famous Lot 11" for comparison. I did not run into any Peters Tack-hole, and, since this brand had been an early favorite of mine and I knew of its reliability, I did not make outside efforts to procure it. I did, however, run into a small-bore shooter of another city whose club used both Palma and Tack-hole and I

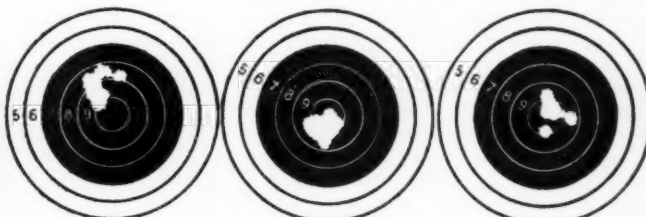
ing-edges of the extreme vertical and horizontal bullet holes were used as a basis for the measuring. To leave out the guess-work, Paddy O'Hare's .22 bullet-hole gauges were used and the exact vertical and horizontal separations were then verified on a Starrett caliper. Figures of merit were computed from these readings as the mean of the extreme verticals and extreme horizontals. By this method group values were made to take on a new aspect. Groups which were apparently of equal value were through this method shown up and a definite difference was revealed.

figure of .2108 inch. Though this is the same gun that had previously given such a splendid performance with U. S. N. R. A., Lot No. 11, neither it nor a fresh stock of this make of cartridge placed among the "three best" with this gun in the test. This is very significant because the groups previously turned in with U. S. ammunition in this same gun were much smaller than the Remington, Western, and Winchester groups which bested the U. S. cartridge in the test shooting. Honors went as follows:

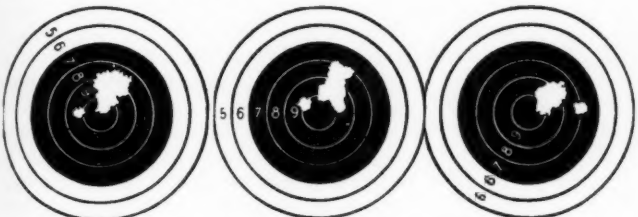
Remington Palma2108 inch
Western Marksman2205 inch
Winchester Precision No. 752612 inch



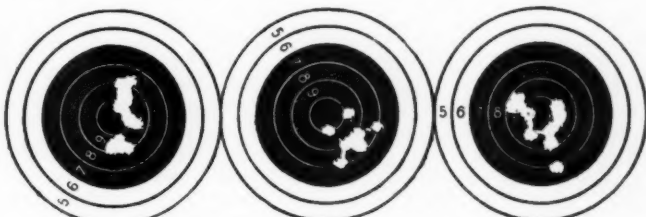
Gun No. 1—(Left to Right) Western Marksman, Winchester No. 200, Remington Palma, Winchester No. 75.



Gun No. 2—(Left to Right) Remington Palma, U. S. N. R. A. Fresh, U. S. Lot No. 11.



Gun No. 4—(Left to Right) Winchester No. 200, Western Marksman, Remington Palma.



Gun No. 9—(Left to Right) Western Marksman, Winchester No. 200 and U. S. N. R. A. Fresh.

supplied him with both N. R. A. and Marksman for comparison. His report—"no difference developed among the four makes"—was in keeping with my own conclusions.

IN the test, eight different .22 caliber L. R. target rifles were used, both single-shot and bolt-action models, and one 10-inch S. & W. pistol. Two of the guns were chambered for Precision ammunition, and two of them were chambered by Neider expressly for the U. S. N. R. A. cartridge. The rifles were equipped with scope or peep-sight systems. The shooting was done on our indoor 25-yard range and the lighting could have been better. The regulation 75-foot target with 1/2-inch ten-ring was used. Both a light machine rest and sand-bag rest from the sitting position were used. This was practically as good as the artificial rest, attested to by the fact that the gun which turned in the smallest total average with all brands of ammunition was shot from this sitting position. The 10-inch pistol shot from elbow rest is not to be sneered at because it turned in a smaller average than the maximum group secured with the Savage N. R. A. rifle.

About 2,000 shots were fired and the groups were so nearly alike the measuring had to be done very carefully. It represented a bigger and longer job than I had expected. In match type ammunition scoring ability is of paramount importance and in keeping with this fact the inner or scor-

An interesting outcome of the test was the apparent superiority shown of telescope sight over the peep sight and of the Post reticule over the cross-hair reticule. The 9X target scope with Post reticule from the sitting position lead all the others either when shot from artificial rest or from sitting and the 3X hunting scope with post reticule from artificial rest rated "second best." This same 3X with post from sitting made a more creditable showing than either the 5X cross-hair or 6X cross-hair from the same position.

I know that the post reticule is generally accepted as the preferable sight in the hunting fields, but I was surprised to have it prove itself superior on the paper bullseye as well. Of the iron sights the peep and blade front seemed to have the best of it, with the peep and aperture front next best, and the peep and bead front last. I believe the aperture sight would have made a better showing had the hole been bigger; I prefer the aperture considerably wider than the angle subtended by the black bullseye on which it happens to be used.

GUN No. 1 was a Model 52 Winchester with old type of stock and a Belding & Mull 9X focusing target scope with post reticule. This gun was shot from the sitting position only, but turned in the smallest average of the mean figures of merit of all brands of ammunition—or .3189 inch. It also turned in the smallest group secured with a

Gun No. 2 was another Model 52 with new model stock and barrel cut off to 20-inch length, equipped with B. & M. hunting scope in trussed hunting mount. The post reticule of this scope shows up too large against the 25-yard black to make it very well adapted to gallery use, but it turned in the second smallest average with all brands of cartridges—or .4213 inch. In sighting in this scope I used Western Marksman and secured a ten-shot "possible" measuring under 1/4-inch, which is considerably smaller than the U. S. and Remington groups, which beat it in the test and nosed it out of honors. This clearly reveals that the results obtained with a given brand of ammunition in just one gun can not be taken as a reliable criterion of the merits of that particular brand. Such limited tests only serve to engender blind prejudice for or against that particular brand of cartridge according to how well suited it happened to be to the shooter's individual chamber and barrel. Honors in Gun No. 2 went as follows:

ARTIFICIAL REST

U. S. N. R. A., fresh2499 inch
U. S. N. R. A. lot No. 112812 inch
Remington Palma3202 inch

SITTING POSITION

U. S. N. R. A., fresh4609 inch
U. S. N. R. A. lot No. 115312 inch
Western Marksman7890 inch

Gun No. 3 was a Springfield .22 caliber as issued by the D. C. M. and equipped with a 5X target scope in the TH mount, cross-hair reticule. While most of the other guns

and sights used in the test suited me better, this gun turned in the third smallest "mean figure" average, or .4296 inch. It was shot both from the sitting position and artificial rest. Honors went as follows:

ARTIFICIAL REST

Western Marksman	.3202 inch
Remington Palma	.3983 inch
Winchester Precision No. 200	.4140 inch

SITTING POSITION

U. S. N. R. A., fresh	.4604 inch
Winchester Precision No. 75	.5780 inch
U. S. N. R. A. Lot No. 11	.5911 inch

Gun No. 4 was a Stevens single-shot with a Neidner barrel and a 5 X target scope with cross-hair reticule. This gun was fired from artificial rest only. Although previously it had given me perfect results with the U. S. N. R. A. cartridge and in spite of its owner's staunchly swearing by U. S. Lot No. 11, this brand of ammunition failed to win a place in the test. Honors went as follows:

Remington Palma	.2577 inch
Western Marksman	.4218 inch
Winchester Precision No. 200	.4374 inch
Mean average, all brands	.4874 inch

Gun No. 5 was a Winchester musket chambered by Neidner for the U. S. N. R. A. cartridge expressly, and equipped with a 6 X Stevens scope, cross-hair reticule. From all brands it came through with a mean figure of .5655 inch. Unlike the startling brilliance of the other scopes tried, this glass gave a foggy image making the black bull appear gray, but the cross-hairs showed up black and clear. Though the owner had it chambered expressly for the N. R. A. cartridge, giving him a blind faith in the U. S. brand, Western Marksman won first honors both from rest and sitting. Honors went as follows:

ARTIFICIAL REST

Western Marksman	.4140 inch
U. S. N. R. A. lot No. 11	.4374 inch
U. S. N. R. A., fresh	.5312 inch

SITTING POSITION

Western Marksman	.5546 inch
U. S. N. R. A., fresh	.5677 inch
Winchester Precision No. 75	.6249 inch

Gun No. 6 was a Winchester musket as issued with peep rear sight, a blade front sight. This gun was fired from the sitting position only and a sling was used to obtain a very good hold. It turned a mean figure with all brands of .6663 inch. Honors went as follows:

U. S. N. R. A., fresh	.4374 inch
Winchester Precision No. 200	.5077 inch
Western Marksman	.6405 inch

Gun No. 7 was a Springfield .22 caliber, stocked and barreled by Hoffman, and equipped with a Lyman 48 peep sight and a No. 17 aperture front sight. Its former owner had once won the Dewar Match with this rifle. It was very heavy and excellent for steady holding from my sitting position, but the aperture in the front sight was better suited to 100-yard work, being far too small for the 75-foot black at 25 yards. In using the aperture front sight I find it a great advantage to have the hole big enough to leave a wide white margin around the bull. The mean figure, as a consequence, was big, or .6874 inch, but the relative showing of the different brands is accurate. Honors went as follows:

U. S. N. R. A., fresh	.5233 inch
Remington Palma	.5468 inch
Winchester Precision No. 200	.6171 inch

Gun No. 8 was a Savage N. R. A. or Match

type of .22 caliber. The owner had placed an extra peep hole in the receiver sight and an ivory bead in front, which made a very poor combination for our purpose. With proper sights this excellent little rifle would have undoubtedly given a much more creditable showing in the test. The mean figure was .7493 inch, and honors as follows:

U. S. N. R. A., fresh	.5858 inch
Winchester Precision No. 200	.6952 inch
Winchester Precision No. 75	.8280 inch

The Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol, Model 1891, was shot from elbow rest and sitting, getting a mean figure from all brands of 1.7162 inch. Honors went as follows:

Western Marksman	1.1674 inch
U. S. N. R. A., fresh	1.3828 inch
Winchester Precision No. 75	1.6993 inch

NO matter how I analyze the results of the test, I can not find any preponderance of evidence favoring any certain brand or supporting the claims of all the makers that their particular brand is best. Between best and poorest, if we assume a difference exists, there is a maximum variation of only .1414 inch. And considering that the diameter of the standard ten-ring at the range used in the test measures .5000 inch, a maximum variation of less than .1500 inch is nothing at all and proves all makes equally accurate. About the most significant analysis of all is that revealed in the following versatility table, because it is deduced from each brand's performance in all the guns, the "honors" being based on the three best groups secured with each of the nine guns:

	First Places	Honors	"Possibles" (.50" or less)
N. R. A., fresh	5	8	4
Marksman	4	8	4
Palma	2	5	4
Precision 75	0	5	4
Precision 200	0	5	4
N. R. A. Lot No. 11	0	5	3

(Note that each make had four groups measuring less than the Standard ten-ring, and all at least five Honors.)

SMALLEST GROUPS SECURED BY EACH BRAND DURING THE TEST

Palma	.2108 inch
Marksman	.2265 inch
N. R. A., fresh	.2499 inch
N. R. A. Lot No. 11	.2812 inch
Precision 75	.2812 inch
Precision 200	.3203 inch

(Note maximum variation is only .1095 inch.)

MERIT FIGURE IN RIFLES AND PISTOL

Palma	.6022 inch
N. R. A., fresh	.6146 inch
Marksman	.6667 inch
N. R. A. Lot No. 11	.6977 inch
Precision 75	.7038 inch
Precision 200	.7560 inch

MERIT FIGURES IN RIFLES ONLY

Palma	.4165 inch
N. R. A., fresh	.5051 inch
Precision 200	.5518 inch
Precision 75	.6032 inch
Marksman	.6303 inch
N. R. A. Lot No. 11	.6354 inch

The target shooter is always interested in the velocity uniformity of his ammunition, so I have compiled the following table from the "mean" of the "extreme verticals" of each brand:

(For comparison: D. C. M., old, .22 Short, 1.2551")	
N. R. A., fresh	.3879 inch
Palma	.4088 inch
Marksman	.4712 inch
Precision 75	.5129 inch
Precision 200	.5572 inch
N. R. A. Lot No. 11	.6327 inch

Moral: Don't rely on prejudice. Try out different lots of all makes in your own individual barrel. What you deem as the "best" brand may work out differently in the very next lot issued by the manufacturer of that same brand.

Southeastern Matches Set

By Lt. S. T. Hames

PLANS for the Southeastern Championship Rifle and Pistol Tournament which is to be held at Fort Seravan, Ga., from August 20 to 27, are rapidly maturing.

An extensive publicity campaign has been conducted with gratifying results. From all indications, the tourney will be an overwhelming success.

About two hundred of the crack shots of the Southeast, many of whom are of national prominence, will attend.

Following are some of the organizations which will send teams to compete in the matches:

Parris Island Marines.
Fort Benning, Ga.
Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Fort Moultrie, S. C.
Fort McPherson, Ga.
Fort Ogelthorpe, Ga.
Savannah Rifle Association.
Jacksonville Rifle Club.
Gastonia Rifle Club.

118th Field Artillery, Georgia National Guard.

In addition to the above, many prominent individual men are expected. Among the stars who will be seen in action are Sgt. George E. Friend of Fort Benning, Ga., present holder of the U. S. Infantry Championship, and Staff Sergeant Charles Hakala, 8th Infantry of Fort Sereven, Ga., who won the individual championship of the United States at Camp Perry, Ohio, last year. Besides Sergeant Hakala, three other members of last year's Infantry Team will be present. They are: Staff Sergeant Frank R. Moran, 8th Infantry; Sergt. Jos. B. Sharp, 8th Infantry, and Sergt. Michael Zavadsky, 8th Infantry. The latter was also three times a member of the Infantry Pistol Team which has won the National Team Match every year since 1923.

Two of the National matches usually shot at Camp Perry are in the program.

The program has been drawn so that all comers will find matches to their liking, whether they shoot rifle or pistol.

An entry fee of \$1.00 is charged for the individual matches and \$2.00 for team matches. This money, less cost of medals, will be returned to competitors as prize money.

Arrangements will be perfected to care for the families of contestants in temporary quarters (tents) on the post.

A mess will be provided. Quarters will be ready and the range open for practice August 16. Attention is invited to the fact that ocean bathing is available right at the reservation and that Tybee, Georgia's famous seaside resort, adjoins the military reservation.

It is felt that this tournament will be of material assistance to the advancement of good shooting.

Pistols for the International

By Major W. D. Frazer, U. S. Coast Artillery

"If I only had a longer barrel—if I only had a lighter trigger pull—if I only had a faster cartridge—if I only had a lighter hammer fall—if I only had quicker barrel time—if I only had this, that or the other, is the song of the American International pistol shot. Of course, I don't mean to infer that he is the only alibi-producing expert in the shooting game, but just at present he seems to have the stage."

Such was the opening paragraph of the article entitled "Tuning in for the International," which appeared in the December 1 issue of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

The ostensible purpose of the article was to show that the only essential the American International pistol shot needed to qualify himself for an American team that can win the International "Free Pistol" Championship from more experienced foreign teams was practice with the American pistols now available.

Apparently in order to have a reason for presenting his views, the author unjustly accuses American pistol shots of being alibi-producing experts. He then carefully avoids the main question of the day before these shots and befalls the issue in a multitude of words and re-entry target scores which are interesting, but largely irrelevant.

If we face the facts squarely and without equivocation we will find that American pistol shots are interested not in international pistol shooting in general, but in the question of "free pistol" shooting on the International target, either with the purpose in view of developing this new game in our country or with the ultimate purpose of winning the International Free Pistol matches as conducted by the International Shooting Union.

Being interested in this form of shooting we are vitally concerned with, first, the rules of the game; second, in the opportunities and facilities for practicing it, and third, and most important of all, the development of the best pistol for use in this extremely accurate style of pistol marksmanship. In any other kind of hand-gun shooting we have always won from our foreign opponents, but in this highly refined game in which shooting is done from a sheltered firing point, in which the time element causes no worry and in which highly perfected single-shot target weapons are used we are still novices not so much in our ability to hold well, but in our knowledge of the fine point of the game and our lack of skill in the use of the shooting equipment that Europeans of long experience have proved, to their satisfaction, at least, to be the best for the purpose.

When our defeated International Pistol Team of 1924 returned from Rhelms, France, I acted as its mouthpiece to the extent of an article in the August 1 number of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN in which the attention of American pistolmen was called to the

views of this team. I will reiterate briefly by quoting in part what I said in 1924. "During the Rheims contest it soon became evident that the leading foreign teams were setting a pace that was hard to follow and which resulted in a new world's record. About this time our men began to realize that we lacked something that the Europeans possessed and realizing that our future success depended on finding out what that something was, some of us spent every spare minute we had studying in detail the equipment, positions, personal characteristics and shooting methods of our competitors. At the conclusion of the match and while details were vividly before us, the team held informal conferences at which every phase of the free pistol shooting game was discussed in an effort to analyze and to find the means by which we might begin anew to make at least a creditable showing in a game in which we take great national pride.

On the following three points the opinion of the team was unanimous:

First, that if we hope to play this free pistol game successfully a radical change in our shooting policies and methods must be made.

Second, we must secure shooting equipment that will compare favorably with that of the foreign teams.

Third, that we must learn to use this highly specialized equipment expertly and to this end encourage in every way the development of shooters who will take up this game in the same spirit that so many of our riflemen have done with free rifle shooting."

Let us discuss the first of these three points. At the time the article was written there was not a single "Free Pistol" match conducted by either the U. S. R. A. or the National Rifle Association and all the matches that were scheduled by these organizations restricted trigger pulls, length of barrels, shape of rear sight notches and sight radius, so that no one had any incentive to develop or experiment with weapons that might eventually produce higher scores. In the interest of the free pistol game the writer went to Washington when the 1924 team returned home, arriving there the day after landing, and proposed to the Secretary of the N. R. A. that that association promote the new game by including a Free Pistol Match in the Camp Perry program for that year. The N. R. A. Secretary not only consented to this, but offered to put similar matches in the indoor and outdoor programs of the association for the coming year. This was done and the following year the U. S. R. A., appreciating the necessity of following suit as a result of the agitation started and the interest developing, included similar matches in its championship schedules.

THIS past year at Camp Perry more interest than ever was shown in the Free Pistol or, as some people prefer to call it, the International game, and only the lack of a suitable and adequate range with sheltered firing points convenient to the N. R. A. pistol range prevented greater participation by shooters interested in this style of practice. If one doubts that interest and practice is increasing in free pistol shooting on the International target, he has only to consult the various sporting magazines and he will find discussions of free pistols, methods of using them, and inquiries about suitable shooting equipment.

Many letters have been forwarded to the writer requesting information as to where real free pistols can be obtained, and in one case considerable correspondence was carried on with one of our best high-class arms firms which is endeavoring to build a pistol suitable for American shots, using as a base one of the excellent foreign actions. Truly our shooting policies are changing, and if the U. S. R. A. will only open its so-called "Any Pistol" indoor league matches to any pistol and not restrict them to 10-inch barrels and 2-pound trigger pulls, we will then have a real incentive to bring out new weapons, and, whether we need them or not, they are bound to help the game. In this connection I quote from the report of the annual U. S. R. A. meeting as published in the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN of February 1: "Mr. Lane (Olympic champion of 1912) also suggested the discontinuance of the limited pistol match, pointing out that it permitted the use of only one make of pistol. Colonel Jones (Roy D. Jones) opposed the proposal and no action was taken."

Assuming that the pistol shots of the country have really become interested in free-pistol shooting and that we are on the road to proper appreciation of the necessity for plenty of practice on the International target under International conditions as to distance, at least, let us discuss the matter of suitable arms for this game. Aside from especially made pistols which one may secure from a few of our best gunsmiths if he is willing to pay the price, there are on the market today only two American-made single-shot target pistols that really qualify for the International style of shooting, and one of these has come forth within the last twelve months. The former weighs one and one-half pounds and the latter two pounds and a quarter. Both have ten-inch barrels and approximately a nine and a half-inch sight radius. The older model has a grip too small for the average hand, but the new model has one that is nearer a man's size and can easily be shaped to suit. The barrels of both are accurate, but both have the defect so common to all American pistols of a heavy jar-

ring hammer fall and slow action. I have used the former for over fourteen years and the new model considerably during the last summer. The older model has been used by the majority of American deliberate-fire shots who follow the slow-fire game chiefly.

At the International matches in France in 1924, sixteen nations were represented in the big pistol team match and several others in the individual matches, with probably about 125 marksmen in all. There were not over four American-made target pistols in evidence outside of those used by the American team. This team used pistols of two different American makes.

Felix Arauz of Argentina used an American pistol until he arrived in France and his score book exhibited many excellent scores, but nevertheless he changed his gun and, using a foreign pistol, shot in the stress of the big match the highest score fired, but, unfortunately, one of his tens was on the wrong target.

Paul Van Asbroeck, winner of the World's Championship with the pistol eight times and runner-up in the 1924 matches, would not be using a European pistol if he thought an American gun or any other kind, for that matter, was better.

TEN days after the matches at Rheims in 1924 the American Olympic Team fired the Olympic Pistol Match near Chalons-sur-Marne. This was a rapid-fire match at 25 meters and there were more nations represented, but fewer individual shots than at Rheims. Surprising as it may seem, the majority of the competitors used the same American automatic pistol as the American team. Ten days previously most of these marksmen had shot in the free pistol matches and used European pistols.

The point is they were not partial to home-manufactured guns, but were using in each of these distinctly different matches the pistol they believed to be the very best for the work required of it. They did not believe any American gun good enough for the free game, but when it came to the rapid-fire game where not only accuracy, but perfect functioning, quick handling and natural pointing was required, they didn't hesitate to use an American pistol. In fact, we could have sold our guns several times over and one member of the team did sell an extra one at considerable profit. There were foreign pistols used in this match, but they all fell by the wayside as did the foreign teams.

The International Shooting Union has been in existence over twenty-five years and free-pistol shooting, like its contemporary, free-rifle shooting, has been the specialized game of the European shooter for a long time. He has, through long experience, learned which is the best equipment for that style of shooting. Price of weapons does not affect the question. The only logical conclusion we can draw from the above facts is that there are some advantages in the foreign shooting mechanisms over ours. It must not be wrongly concluded from these remarks that I am in favor of junking our pistols for the

free type of Europe, for such is not the case. Since we have become greatly interested in free-pistol shooting we should endeavor to have our pistol manufacturers make us a free pistol that will be the equal or better than the foreign guns, but without several of the distinctly non-American features they now have that do not fit American methods or men who have grown up with American guns in their hands and accustomed to the American technique of firing.

In order to induce our gunsmiths to produce such weapons we must provide abundant opportunities to use them and this will only be accomplished when both the U. S. R. A. and the N. R. A. conduct indoor leagues for .22 caliber free-pistol shooting on the International target with no restrictions as to length of barrel and weight of trigger pull. If those now in control of the U. S. R. A. feel that it should continue to play the old game in the old way, then let the free-pistol shooters ask the N. R. A. to run a free-pistol indoor league and at the end of two seasons—well, we'll see what we'll see.

AND now to get back to the opening paragraph. "If I only had a longer barrel." If it was as accurately bored as one of Harry Pope's special barrels and not over 14 inches long it would be better than any ten-inch barrel, if for no other reason than the advantage of the longer sight radius.

"If I only had a lighter trigger pull." It would be better than a two-pound pull provided I learned to use it properly and perhaps as I am accustomed to the American method of squeezing the trigger it should be heavy enough for me to rest my finger on and squeeze it rather than touch it off.

"If I only had a faster cartridge." Within limits this would help, too, but we have nothing to worry about on this score, as the American ammunition makers are keeping up with the demands of the day because there is keen competition among them.

"If I only had a lighter hammer fall." Now, we have said something, and if we had added the words *quicker action* we would have touched the real secret of the success of the foreign pistol and the main mechanical difference between it and the American pistols. Yes, if we only had a quicker action and a lighter non-jarring hammer fall we wouldn't have to grip our pistols to prevent the hammer fall from deranging the aim, we wouldn't have to "hold on" for that extra perceptible instant that the greater inertia of a heavy hammer takes to get under way or the perceptible difference in time between the fall of a hammer that has a throw of one and one-eighth inches and one that has only a half inch, and finally we wouldn't have to skeletonize our present hammers or cut down our mainsprings to the point of misfiring as so many have done. The difference between the American target pistol and arms such as the Tell, Widmer, Hartmann, Perfect, and similar ones is that the former has a slow, hammer-like blow, while the latter actions sound like the tick of a small clock. The

NOTICE OF SPECIAL N. R. A. MEMBERS' MEETING

Pursuant to the order of the President, there will be a special meeting of the members of the National Rifle Association, at the Clubhouse, Sea Girt, New Jersey, at 8 p.m., on the eleventh day of September, 1926, for the election of Directors, for the amendment of the by-laws, for the consideration of surrendering the Association's present charter and obtaining a new charter in such state as is decided upon by the meeting, and for the transaction of any other such business as may be introduced at said special meeting.

M. A. RECORD, Executive Secretary.

Capt. W. A. Morrall 1871-1926

CAPT. W. A. MORRALL, secretary of the United States Revolver Association for the last six years, died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, on July 25, 1926, after a long illness. His death deprives shooting of an enthusiastic advocate and a devoted worker.

Capt. Morrall was known as an expert pistol shot and developed many leading marksmen. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and active in the Ohio National Guard until forced to retire in 1916 because of ill health. In spite of this he continued to act as secretary of the U. S. R. A. and literally died in the harness. Modest and retiring, and utterly unselfish in his devotion for shooting, he is mourned by friends all over the world.

difference in sound always makes me thick of the difference between the crash of a 6-inch gun and the sharp crack of a machine gun. The tremendous leverage the cocking arm of a foreign target pistol has enables it to cock a light, short throw hammer against a strong, quick-acting mainspring and this, combined with the much heavier weight of the foreign gun, makes the hammer blow almost imperceptible.

"If I only had quicker barrel time." Yes, the quicker the better.

"If I only had this, that and the other," meaning probably if I only had a suitable grip I wouldn't have to improvise one to fit my hand and I wouldn't see eight out of every ten good pistol shots in my country with makeshift grips on their guns. If I only had a heavier pistol I wouldn't have to weight my barrel with steel cylinders as several of my friends of the Springfield Revolver Club has done for years in order to give their pistols better weight and balance.

If I only had a target pistol with all these refinements it would be an ideal gun and yet such a weapon is not out of the question. If foreign gunsmiths can build pistols having many of the desirable points mentioned, then American makers can surely design an action the equal of any and incorporate with it the style of grip, trigger mechanism and highly accurate barrel that American pistol shots are accustomed to use to the end that we may have an American pistol suitable for American pistolmen.

Illinois to Shoot in Camp Perry Style

By Don Russell

THE Illinois State Rifle Association will hold its annual state matches this year on September 4, 5 and 6. In addition to its usual events the association's shoot this year will be augmented by the Wrigley Trophy Match, for a trophy donated to the association by William Wrigley, gum manufacturer and capitalist. This match will be shot in three stages, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. The 200-yard stage will be shot strictly off-hand, hip rest, and use of sling prohibited. It will be fired on target "A." The other two stages will be fired prone. The winner will receive the William Wrigley Trophy and a gold medal. Second place will receive a silver medal. To third place and high tyro bronze medals will be awarded.

The other new features of this year's match will be several of the N. R. A. events, usually a part of the National Matches, but assigned to Illinois this year because Congress failed to appropriate for the Camp Perry National Matches. Those awarded Illinois include the 600-yard Any Rifle Match, the 1,000-yard Two-man Team Match, the 200 and 300-yard Rapid Fire Matches and the 600-yard Two-man Team Match.

The Illinois State Association has made special efforts to approximate, as nearly as possible, conditions at Camp Perry. Arrangements for subsistence and quarters on the Fort Sheridan Reservation, where the match will be shot, have been made, and those desiring to live at the range during the matches will be assured of excellent food at a reasonable price.

THE matches proper will be run by the United States Army, which will furnish pit details, range officers and range patrols. Gen. Lenihan, in command of Fort Sheridan, has given every co-operation to the shooters as has Gen. Graves, commanding the Sixth Corps Area.

All in all, except for shorter duration and the fact that only a few of the major national matches are on the Illinois program, the shoot will closely approximate Camp Perry.

Fort Sheridan is one of the most pleasantly located ranges in the country. On the shore of Lake Michigan, whose cooling breezes keep it from becoming excessively hot, it is well sheltered by virgin timber, and is easy of access, interurban cars between Chicago and Milwaukee, as well as a steam line passing within a few minutes' walk of the range. Besides this, it can be reached by auto over excellent roads of concrete and brick from almost any trunk line auto highway in the Middle West.

All of the shooting, except the N. R. A. Any Rifle Match, will be fired with the service rifle and iron sights. There will, of course, be no issue of rifles as at Camp Perry, so every shooter will have to bring his own. Any ammunition may be used.

The program follows:

WRIGLEY TROPHY MATCH

FIRST STAGE—200 yards, 2 sighters and 10 shots strictly off-hand. Hip rest position and use of sling are prohibited. Target "A." Commences at 8:30 A. M. Saturday, September 4.

SECOND STAGE—600 yards, 2 sighters and 10 shots, slow fire, prone, on target "B" with V-ring. Commences at 9:30, September 4.

THIRD STAGE—1,000 yards, 2 sighters and 20 shots on target "C" with V-ring. Commences at 1:00, September 4.

PRIZES—The William Wrigley Trophy and a gold medal to winner. Silver medal to second place. Bronze medals to third place and the High Tyro. ENTRY FEE—\$1.50.

N. R. A. 600-YARD ANY-RIFLE MATCH

Two sighters and 20 shots, prone, on the "B" target with V-ring at 600 yards. Any rifle and any sights.

PRIZES—Gold medal to the winner; second and tenth places, bronze medals. Commences at 10:30, Saturday, September 4.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00 to members of N. R. A. \$2.00 to all others.

N. R. A. 1,000-YARD TWO-MAN MATCH

Open to teams of two, one of whom must be a tyro. N. R. A. National Match rules for 1925 to govern. These limit the teams to three 10-shot strings per man. The best two-team tickets shall determine the winning team.

PRIZES—A gold medal to each member of the winning team. Bronze medals to all members of the next nine teams. Match commences at 3:30, September 4, or upon completion of the Wrigley Trophy Match.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00 per team, per ticket.

FELT TROPHY MATCH

FIRST STAGE—200 yards, 2 sighters and 10 shots, strictly off-hand, on target "A." Commences at 8:30, Sunday, September 5.

SECOND STAGE—200 yards, no sighters, 10 shots, strictly off-hand on target "A." Commences at 8:30, Monday, September 6.

PRIZES—L. M. Felt Trophy and a gold medal to winner. Silver medal to second place. Bronze medals to third and high tyro.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00.

N. R. A. 200-YARD RAPID-FIRE MATCH

Ten shots, rapid fire, sitting or kneeling, from standing, on target "A." in 1 minute. Commences at 9:30, September 5.

PRIZES—Gold medal to winner. Nine bronze and 3 tyro medals.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00 to N. R. A. members; \$2.00 to all others.

I. S. R. A. 200-YARD RAPID-FIRE MATCH

FIRST STAGE—10 shots rapid fire, sitting or kneeling, from standing on target "A." in 1 minute. Commences 9:30, September 5, and will be fired simultaneously with the N. R. A. 200-yard R. F. Match. Competitors who are entered in both matches will be scored in both, while firing only once, the score made thus serving in either or both matches.

SECOND STAGE—10 shots, rapid fire, sitting or kneeling, from standing, on target "A." in 1 minute. Commences 9:30, September 6.

PRIZES—Gold medal to winner. Silver medal to second. Bronze medals to third and High Tyro.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00.

N. R. A. 300-YARD RAPID-FIRE MATCH

Ten shots, rapid fire, prone from standing, on target "A." at 300 yards, in 1 minute 10 seconds. Commences 10:30 A. M., Sunday, September 5.

PRIZES—Gold medal to winner. Nine bronze and three Tyro medals in addition.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00 to members of N. R. A. \$2.00 to all others.

I. R. A. A. 300-YARD RAPID-FIRE MATCH

FIRST STAGE—Same as N. R. A. 300-yard R. F. Match and fired simultaneously with it, on Sunday, September, at 10:30 A. M.

SECOND STAGE—Same as stage I, except fired at 10:30, Monday, September 6.

PRIZES—Gold medal to winner. Silver medal to second place. Bronze medals to third place and the High Tyro.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00.

N. R. A. RAPID-FIRE CHAMPIONSHIP

The aggregate of scores made in the N. R. A. 200-yard R. F. and N. R. A. 300-yard R. F. Matches, will determine the winner.

PRIZES—Gold medal to winner. Nine bronze and 3 Tyro medals in addition.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00 to N. R. A. members. \$2.00 to all others.

LEONARD TROPHY MATCH

The aggregate of the I. S. R. A. 200-yard R. F. and 300-yard R. F. Matches will determine the winner (4 strings of R. F.)

PRIZES—The A. G. Leonard Trophy and a gold medal to the winner. Silver medal to second place. Bronze medals to third place and the High Tyro.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00.

HERALD TROPHY MATCH

FIRST STAGE—2 sighters and 10 shots, slow fire, on target "B." with V-ring, at 600 yards. Commences at 1:00, Sunday, September 5.

SECOND STAGE—10 shots, no sighters, slow fire, on target "B." with V-ring, at 600 yards. Commences at 1:00, Monday, September 6.

PRIZES—The Chicago Herald Trophy and a gold medal to the winner. Silver medal to second place. Bronze medals to third place and the High Tyro.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00.

N. R. A. 600-YARD TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH

Open to teams of two, one of whom must be a tyro. N. R. A. National Match rules for 1925 to govern. These limit the teams to three 10-shot strings per man. The two-team tickets shall determine the winning team. Commences at 2:30, Sunday, September 5, or upon completion of first stage of Herald Trophy Match.

PRIZES—Gold medals to the winning team. Bronze medals to all members of the next nine teams.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00 per team, per ticket.

TRIBUNE TROPHY MATCH

FIRST STAGE—2 sighters and 10 shots at 1,000 yards, on target "C," with V-ring. Commences at 3:30, Sunday, September 5, or upon completion of the 600-yard Two-man Team Match.

SECOND STAGE—10 shots, no sighters, at 1,000 yards, on target "C," with V-ring. Commences at 3:00, Monday, September 6, or upon completion of any unfinished (strings of 10) firing of 600-yard Two-man Team Match.

PRIZES—The Tribune Trophy and a gold medal to winner. Silver medal to second place. Bronze medal to third place and five Tyro medals in addition.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00.

I. S. R. A. GRAND AGGREGATE AND STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

The aggregate scores of the Felt, Leonard, Herald, and Tribune Trophy Matches shall determine the winner.

PRIZES—The Capt. Carlos E. Black Trophy and a gold medal to the winner. Silver medal to second place. Bronze medals to third place and the High Tyro.

ENTRY FEE—\$1.00.

All the above matches, except the N. R. A. 600-yard Any Rifle, will be fired with the Service rifle and iron sights. A minimum trigger pull of three pounds is required in all except the 600-yard Any Rifle Match. Any ammunition may be used. "Home Brew" will be fired at the shooter's risk. Competitors will provide their own ammunition and rifles.

ENTRIES: Entries, accompanied by check, draft, or money order, may be made by mail to C. E. Nordhus, Executive Officer, I. S. R. A., Moraine Hotel, Highland Park, Ill., to reach him not later than Thursday, September 2. Post entries may be made at the range upon payment of an additional fee of 25 cents per match entered. All Tyros must so classify themselves when making entries. A Tyro is one who has never fired at the National Matches.

RULES: N. R. A. National Match rules will govern this shoot, and all ties, and other matters, will be decided thereby.

PRACTICE: The range will be open for practice on Friday, September 3, and target service may be obtained upon payment of a small fee. Competitors intending to use the range on this day should so state when making entry in order that a sufficient number of target markers may be secured to man the targets.

Cots, tents and bedding will be supplied at nominal cost, laundry will be done at a reasonable price and there will be a charge of .25c for general laundry for each person attending. Competitors may bring their families. Those who will occupy tents should supply themselves with candles as electric lighting is not available for the tent colony. National Match ammunition will be available for competitors, and probably will be issued free.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH DAYS AT 1108 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., BY THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASS'N.

JACK ROHAN, Editor.

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We Have Them at Home

THERE seems to be undue excitement in this country over the fact that a certain British politician referred to the United States as an international "Shylock." From the eruptions of certain editors one would suppose that the political blatherskite, pandering to the unthinking mob with irresponsible raving was a creature with which Americans are unfamiliar. The contrary is true.

The British politician who made the "Shylock" remark is a rank amateur in demagoguery compared to our own vote-hunters.

The debt question probably never will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, but eventually it will be settled and it must be settled, not in the interest of any particular people—nor any group of politicians—but in the manner which will best promote international welfare and accord. That settlement finally will be made, not by political lame ducks, pandering to the mob, but by statesmen and financiers who have vision and ability. The ground work of such a settlement was laid by England, which funded its debt in exactly the manner in which a reputable business man handles his loans at his bank.

That in the final settlement there will be a revision of this arrangement as a matter of simple justice is probable, but in the meantime there is no occasion to become excited over the irresponsible remarks of a politician who is not held in any too high regard by the responsible leaders of his own country. Those who understand the British must realize that this politician no more voices the view of responsible and conservative England than he does the spirit of those brave gentlemen who, with jests on their lips and swagger sticks under their arms, walked into death in 1914—and stopped the German steam-roller.

Before we get hysterical about the "Shylock" remark it might be well to remember that it was made by an individual who, as a politician, is loyal to no party and is trusted by none, and who, in the days he played at soldiering, was known throughout the British army as a "medal snatcher." Americans certainly should recognize the type. We are better supplied with it than the British.

Good-bye, Ol' Scattergun! You're Next

IT will pay riflemen and handgun advocates to pass the following editorial around to their scattergun friends. It is reprinted from the Pittsburgh Gazette Times of August 3, 1926. It explains itself and was forwarded to the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN by the Rev. S. W. Bryan, minister of the M. E. Church at Clairton, Pa. The Rev. Mr. Bryan doesn't approve of anti-gun cranks and believes they aim at complete disarmament of the American citizen. Here is the editorial:

Too Costly Protection

The shocking accident in Greenfield on Sunday when one boy was killed by the discharge of a shotgun with which another was playing furnishes no new argument against the dangers inherent in the possession of firearms. The case for and against deadly weapons kept for protection has been thoroughly threshed out over and over.

There is precious little evidence that "guns" commonly serve the purpose for which they are got by the law-abiding; a great mass that goes far to convince the majority are better off without them. One investigator has found, he says, that more innocent people are slain by weapons kept for private protection than are killed by the police in the proper discharge of their duty. Pittsburgh newspaper readers will feel this is true; a check of the records probably would show a shockingly large sacrifice of lives that ought not to be put in danger.

Carelessness and recklessness collaborate to destroy too many unoffending persons where deadly weapons are kept. Recent events have demonstrated anew that it is not safe for even the police to have "guns." Not frequently do they use them to any good purpose, while too often they fire when their weapons should not be removed from their holsters. But this is a phase of the "gun" problem that can be dealt with by proper police regulations; accidental shootings in homes where children have access to deadly weapons are an entirely different matter. They can be avoided only by eliminating revolvers and shotguns as household equipment.

It is elemental that a gun will be useless in emergency unless in reach and loaded. Keeping one so constitutes a grave peril that no fear of prowlers can justify one in risking.

A Word From Capt. Wotkins

RIFLEMAN in September at the famous Sea Girt rifle range there will be fired by the American Team a score that will retain for us the famous International Small Bore Trophy known as the "DEWAR." The British are silent as to their progress in connection with this splendid trophy and I warn you that this silence is serious for it means just one thing and that is we have our work cut out for us as never before.

Remember that the day set by the National Rifle Association on which this match will be fired is final and no matter what the weather brings forth will be fired. This is the ukase of the British and will stand. Bear this in mind, we are no longer fair weather marksman and it is right that this should be so in my estimation. Our game is the foundation of all rifle marksmanship so let us prove that in spite of the elements we can come across as Americans ever have with a score that cinches the proposition.

See to it that your equipment is perfect, that your ammunition is suited to your rifle perfectly and that you yourself are in fine physical condition. Experiment now if you must but under no circumstances do so in the trials for a place on the team, if that is done you will be forthwith eliminated on the spot.

Remember that your Government awards the coveted shield and brassard of the International Rifleman to those who make the Dewar Team. This in itself is an honor of the highest order and indicates the position you will attain as a rifleman provided you work and obey orders.

We will win again I am sure if we act as a unit, remembering that we are a machine with the sole object of winning the race. Personal ambition is absolutely dangerous, fatal in fact and I will have none of it. Let us demonstrate that American Team Work is just as potent now as it has been in the past.

It is up to you, and I for one am confident that the highest score ever recorded will be registered by us.—WOTKYNs—Team Captain.

X-Ray Tests on Penetration

By J. Howard Snively, M. D.

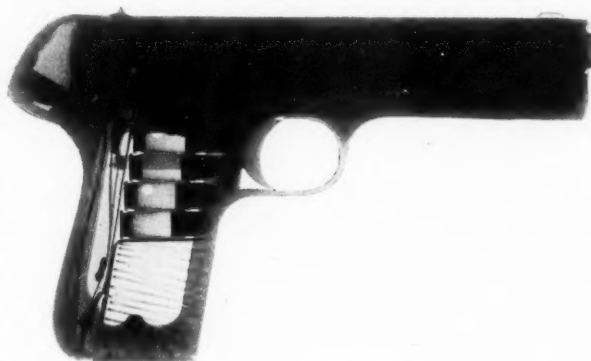
This is the Ninth Story to be Published in the American Rifleman's \$200 Prize Contest

MY opportunities for thrills in the hunting fields have not been many, and my contributions to the world of gun sports have been sporadic, but a lot of tinkering with various members of my small arsenal has provided me with many interesting incidents.

Perhaps the most interesting of these were the experiments following my invention of the concussionograph in 1917. This little instrument consists of an inverted pie tin caused to rotate at a known constant speed by means of suitable mechanism. Upon the pie tin can be attached circular pieces of paper which rotate with the tin. A pencil supported at the end of a bar may rest upon the paper or be lifted just clear of the paper. A piece of fine piano wire to obviate any lost motion through stretching is attached to the finger or wrist by means of a thread. The slightest movement of finger or hand moves the pencil into contact with the rotating paper, the thread is snapped, and the gun removed from the pocket and fired once or several times.

The concussion of the gun jars the tin support and causes a minute break or wave in the pencil mark and in a measurement of these marks along the pencil line gives in minute fractions of a second the exact time elapsing from contact of the pencil to the marks made by the concussion of each successive shot. The machine may be adjusted to measure accurately as little as one thousandth of a second. For my purposes I found that a setting to measure time in one hundredths of a second intervals very satisfactory. If the circular piece of paper was set to rotate by count at a speed of exactly sixty times in one minute it would rotate exactly once in one second, consequently a pencil mark one-fourth the way around the paper would indicate a time period of one-fourth second, etc. By dividing the circle made by the pencil into 100 equal spaces each space would represent exactly the one-hundredth of a second as measured by a circular card with the above calibrations. With this concussionograph every conceivable manipulation of a gun or guns can be accurately timed.

Although pretty fast with guns,



Top—X-Ray picture of Dr. Snively's dolled up .38 Auto; middle his home-made killin' tool; bottom the home-made killer in loading position. You open it up by backing out the machine screws, load her up with a pair of Colt's .45's, tighten up the screws and there you are. The hammer slips from under the thumb quite handily.

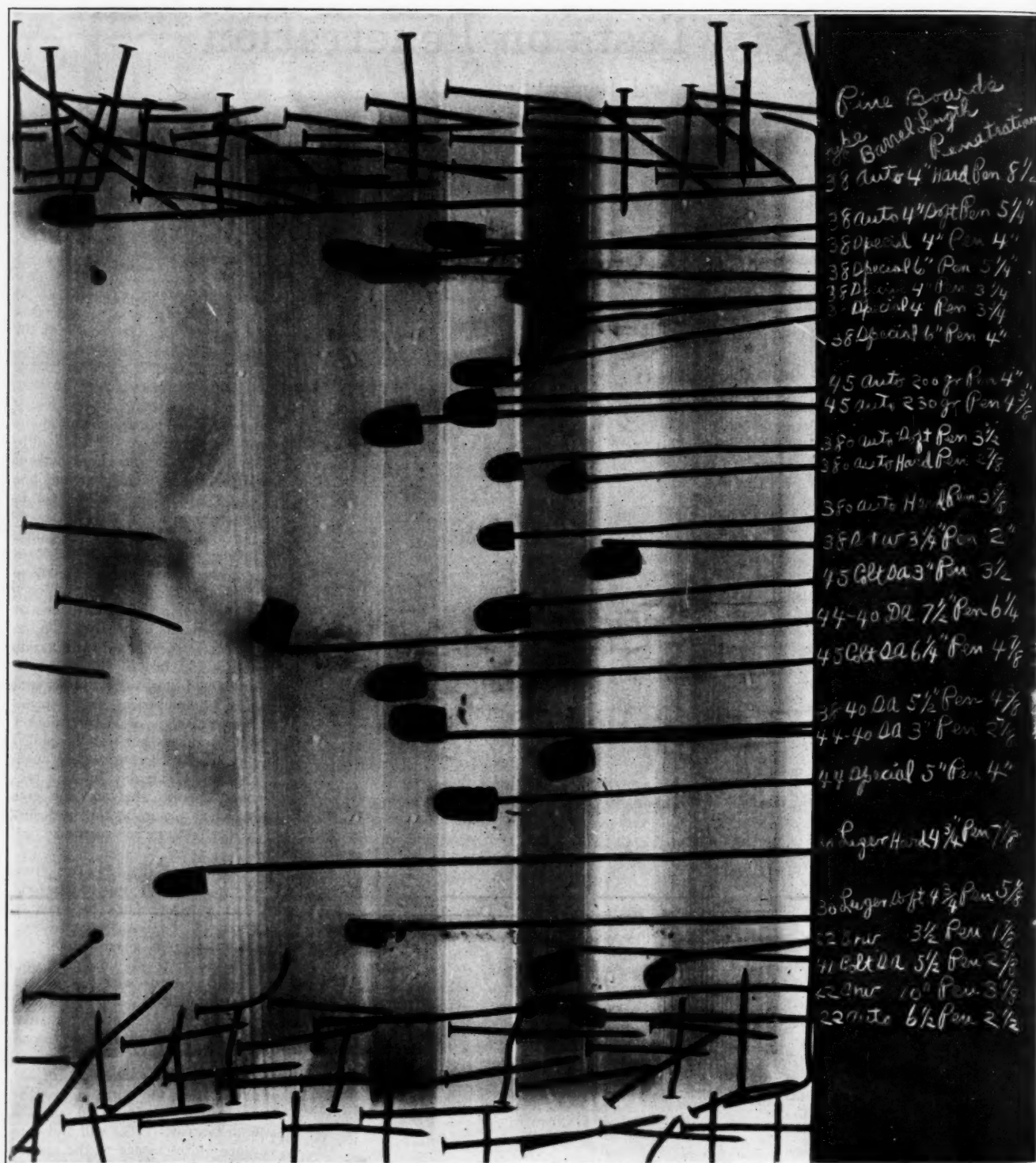
none of my speeds should be considered as extreme records if you will bear in mind that I use all kinds of guns under all imaginable conditions rather than to practice for record with one gun under one set of conditions.

Standing erect, hands at side, coat on, gun in hip holster, speeds are as follows, measuring from the first quarter of an inch movement of the hand to concussion of shot: Light, short barrel, double-action and automatic guns average around .80 hundredths of a second. Heavy, longer barrel, double-action and automatic guns average around .98 hundredths of a second. Single-action guns of large caliber average around one and a half seconds when shot in the regular way. By slip shooting without trigger and using both hands, Burrow Puncher Newman can keep well under a second with the single-action Colts.

When standing erect, hands at sides, gun in hip holster, but *no coat on*, speeds with the same guns were cut just about in half, and the fastest with a light gun was 37 hundredths of a second. A short, heavy gun in front pocket with hand on gun can be pulled and fired with considerable accuracy in .12 hundredths of a second. Speeds that do not give sufficient accuracy for man hits at ten feet are not counted.

IT was found that it takes from .04 to .08 hundredths of a second to pull a trigger back to where a hammer will be released and about .01 hundredth of a second for the hammer to drop. If you have your finger on a button with instructions to press the button when you hear a shot fired, it will take you from .18 to .35 hundredths of a second to press the button. This time is consumed by the conveyance of the stimulus from the outer ear to the brain, mental assimilation of the stimulus, action of the will and conveyance of a message to the muscle controlling the finger and action of the muscle.

Remodeling the Luger by inserting a rigid firing pin so that each successive shot would be fired as the action closed caused this gun to fire at a rate of a shade more than .03 hundredths of a second between shots or exactly at the rate of 31



Radiograph showing penetration of various cartridges

shots per second. Remodeling this same gun so that the knuckle of toggle joint in closing struck a side lever which pressed the trigger reduced this speed to a rate of 21 shots per second.

Similar remodeling of the .22 automatic Colt caused it to shoot at the rate of 18

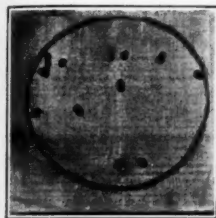
shots per second. When shooting the Luger at the rate of a full magazine or nine shots in one-third of a second it was impossible for the shooter or bystanders to tell whether one or two shots or the full nine were fired.

The sensation of firing a magazine of these shells was thrilling. The explosions would

follow each other so rapidly that a feeling of sudden and increasing pressure was exerted on the hand and arm, and just as you became conscious of a feeling that you must brace yourself more securely, the pressure would cease, giving a momentary feeling that you would fall forward. If your hand were

placed on the gun at this time you would find it almost cold, but in about ten seconds it would be so hot you could scarcely touch it with the bare hand.

The target showed that the first shot was directed a little low and each succeeding shot was several inches higher than the last, as each shot would flip the gun up, even though held tightly as you may imagine—and the next shot would occur before the gun had regained its former elevation. During a time when these experiments were in progress, and I had, in the wee hours, reluctantly submitted myself to the dominating influences



Target made by Dr. Snively with his home-grown .45

of the powerful subconscious, I dreamed that through a blunder the Luger had started off with a roar and I was unable to stop it, try as I might. Cartridges at nearly 5 cents a piece—thirty-one per second—ninety dollars a minute—minutes were speeding—visions of the bankruptcy court appearing like a giant octopus with outstretched arms. I simply must do something. The slumbering household was nearly stampeded in my efforts to summon the fire department.

Before the time of the concussionograph my preferences were with the automatics of appropriate design because I supposed that they were speedier, even though they have a hard, creepy trigger and all jam occasionally. The concussionograph has shown conclusively, however, that if there is any difference at all it is inconsiderable, and that the double-action is less likely to jam. Nor is a jam or misfire such a serious matter in a double-action.

The heavy-caliber, double-actions, however, are too large to carry without a holster, and in getting a gun from the pocket the hammer spur is a distinct menace. The .44-40 or .45 Colt lend themselves very nicely to a reduction in size with only a little impairment in accuracy or power. The barrel is cut off to 1½ or 2 inches, the spur is cut off the hammer, and nearly one inch is taken off the butt. This gun can now be slipped in the pocket and carried with the hand on the gun with no danger of the spur catching in the clothing, if a quick draw becomes necessary: It is a splendid officer's gun and a number of my acquaintances on the police force have said that they never felt well armed until they carried a gun in this manner.

My latest creation in pocket guns is the one shown in the RIFLEMAN for August 15, 1925, which with a few simple tools was made in five hours' time from an ordinary strap hinge, a piece of ¾-inch water pipe and a few screws and stove bolts. Two holes are drilled in hinge to line up with the primers and two large tacks are held in place back of the holes by means of a bit of thin spring brass, to serve as firing pins.

This gun shoots the .45 Colt cartridge and without sights and firing the barrels alternately no difficulty is experienced in keeping all shots inside an 8-inch circle at a distance of twenty feet. It will be noted that the hammers—stove bolts—are cocked with the thumb and allowed to slip. This home-made gun, shooting the powerful .45, can be pulled from the pocket and fired in .12 hundredths of a second. How silly to talk about disarming the criminal by restricting the manufacture, sale and transportation of pocket arms!

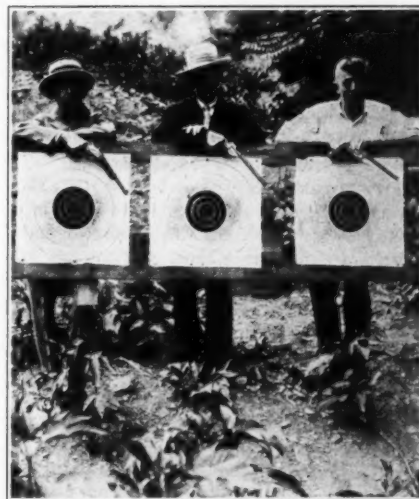
During many of our experiments the old question of penetration kept bobbing up, so it occurred to me that a comparative penetration of the various short guns and their cartridges could be nicely visualized in the following unique manner. A number of clear seven-eighths-inch white pine boards were laid one upon another and nailed together at their ends, forming an evenly grained pine block. Into this block were fired bullets from various guns and barrel lengths. Wires were then inserted into the holes until they touched the bullets and the penetration measured. An X-ray picture was then made of the block with the nails, bullets and wires clearly shown. On the margin is noted the gun, bullet and penetration for each hole. It will be noted that the .38 Colt automatic gave the greatest penetration, the Luger next and the .44-40 semi-smokeless in a 7½-inch barrel came third in penetration, but probably first in energy spent, as is suggested by the deformed bullet and torn wood. Increase the barrel length from two or three inches to 7½ or 10 inches with black or semi-smokeless gives increased penetration. This is nicely illustrated by the three .22 caliber bullets. With the smokeless powders there may be no noticeable difference or even the reverse may be true. Shooting the same ammunition in the military type of .38 automatic with 6-inch barrel always gave about one-half inch less penetration than the 4-inch barrel. Either the powder burned completely in the short barrel and the increased friction of the longer barrel acted as a detriment, or perhaps the caliber of the longer barrel may have been a trifle different, causing a loss of energy.

I have always been partial to the .38 automatic cartridge on account of its tremendous energy (about 400 foot pounds), its accuracy, and light recoil, but have never liked the only gun which handles this cartridge, because of the exposed hammer and no safety devices. Consequently, a gun of this type was remodeled by cutting off the spur, housing in the spurless hammer, and putting on a side safety, thus producing a gun very similar to the .380 automatic Colt.

An X-ray picture of this remodeled gun is enclosed. Note the lead bullet in the chamber shown through four layers of steel. With just one exception, this is the nearest approach to the all-around gun.

It is powerful, giving 400 foot pounds of energy, gives light recoil, ranks with the best in accuracy, carries up well at long distances, is light and flat and carries in the pocket easily, is fast for either first shot or succeed-

ing ones and can be fired nine times, is easily dismounted and cleaned, and has no projections to catch in clothing, but with all this wonderful list of excellencies it is yet an automatic and a defective cartridge might cause it to jam at a critical moment.



THE Bareis Brothers, Eugene F., Francis L., and Joseph A. (left to right), shooting under the auspices of the Pistoleers Club of Cumberland, Md., wish to announce the following challenge through the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

An open challenge to any three members of the same immediate family in the United States to a telegraphic pistol match, twenty-five shots per man without re-entry, fifty yards on the Standard American 50-yard pistol target, slow fire, .22 caliber pistols, conforming to N. R. A. or U. S. R. A. rules. Challengers need not necessarily be members of N. R. A. or U. S. R. A. clubs, but match to be shot under auspices of some N. R. A. or U. S. R. A. club. The Bareis Team will shoot as members of the Pistoleers Club of Cumberland, Md.

Address The Secretary, the Pistoleers Club, P. O. Box 282, Cumberland, Md.

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Allentown Host to Successful Shoot

By L. Q. Bradley

THE home of the North End Gun and Country Club, its up-to-date club house and picturesque rifle range overlooking beautiful Allentown, Pa. That was the place. Time and weather, Sunday, August 1, sullen skies amid frequent mists of showers. The attendance was surprisingly good considering the unfavorable weather, although it was predicted that the entry list would have been doubled had fair weather prevailed. The thirty-five shooters who braved the skies, practically all of whom were entered in all matches, were greeted with a host of enthusiastic by-standers. Men, women and children rallied 'round to listen to the zing of rifles, and to watch both newcomers and old-timers "do their stuff." And everybody stayed on the range until the last contestant had "gone out" in the Swiss Match, too.

Particularly noticeable on the firing points, after leaving the headquarters post where were stationed F. J. Kahrs, W. E. Tewes and Harry Pope, representing Remington, Peters and Pope (the famous barrel), respectively; and handling the entries and scoring were such regulars as Charley Johnson, McGarity, Paul Landrock, J. W. Hession, Albert K. Hoppes, C. D. Delong, Charles N. German, George B. Shelton, Dr. Sattler, Albert K. and Earl Handwerk, George S. Haak and Willie Weiss. Robbins and Daniels were on hand to represent Hazleton. These are just a few of the many out-of-town shooters that the writer's dazed memory happens to recall. No doubt there are others who, on account of their good scores and popularity, deserve

creditable mention, and while apologies are generously extended to them for the absence of their names here, the assertion that to skid over Pennsylvania mountains, as did the writer the night preceding the shoot, has its effect on one's "recollecting powers," as well as on any nerves that might be left, is submitted for favorable consideration.

The Allentown Shoot aroused interest not only because the shooters within traveling distance of that city looked forward with eagerness to attend it, but because arrangements had been made for a representative of the National Rifle Association to attend the shoot, making the trip from Washington to Allentown by airplane. Unforeseen developments prevented this, so the writer and Sergt. Nicholson, representing the N. R. A. and the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, drove all night through a continuous downpour of rain, arriving in Philadelphia in time to catch the accommodation for Allentown. It was an exciting trip, less risky, of course, than a trip by plane—aviators declared it would have been impossible to land near Allentown after the all-night soaking the ground received—but we enjoyed it and enjoyed the Allentown welcome.

The Allentown gang was out there, either shooting for high places in the matches, or busily engaging themselves in the efficient conduct of the event. J. L. Moser and Mr. Hoppes, the latter hailing from Germansville, appeared to be about as busy as anybody in generously lending their time and co-operation to details pertaining to the shooting,

while Brong and Miller, et otro with splendid scores, kept the home team well up in the standing. R. Miller, an official of the local club, and another gentleman (name not recallable), who drives a Willis-Knight, were especially kind to the N. R. A. representatives in furnishing transportation to and from the range from the hotel. Needless to say that this, along with the many other courtesies extended us, is heartily appreciated.

Another feature of interest particularly noticeable to everybody out on the range, was the splendid and efficient manner in which the pits were handled. The twelve targets at the long range were "marined" by youngsters, many of whom were on the job the first time, but there was no friction whatever in this important detail, as the targets went up and down in rapid order and were scored for exact value without the least bit of protest.

The elaborate club house and the beautiful grounds surrounding it are the property of the North End Gun and Country Club. The range is not owned by the Allentown outfit, although it is rumored that negotiations are already under way for the purchase of a tract of land in the vicinity of the club house, the lay of which will furnish a most desirable location for a rifle range extending up to 1,000 yards. Here's hoping the deal goes through, North End!

The high scores of the several matches fired follow: (As this is written the official scores have not been received; thus it is that winners are not mentioned herein).

THE DIAMOND TWINS TO HOLD A TOURNAMENT

THE tournament committee of the Central Sharpshooters' Union desires to give the Union members a real treat this year by holding a "One Day" tournament in Davenport, Iowa, under the management of the two jewelers (so-called thereby, the Diamond Twins), Chris Jansen and Fred Nabstedt.

The idea is to take stock of the attitude of the members of the Union so as to have a working basis for conducting the regular biennial tournament to be held in this city next year. This "One Day" tournament will be held Sunday, August 22, all day.

The following shooting program prevails: Honor target, 3 shots only, entry \$3.00.

Following are the prizes in cash:

1.....\$10.00	10.....\$5.50	19.....\$3.00
2.....9.50	11.....5.00	20.....3.00
3.....9.00	12.....5.00	21.....2.00
4.....8.50	13.....5.00	22.....2.00
5.....8.00	14.....4.50	23.....2.00
6.....7.50	15.....4.50	24.....1.00
7.....6.00	16.....4.00	25.....1.00
8.....6.00	17.....4.00	
9.....5.50	18.....3.50	Total...\$125.00

The above prizes look big, but they are guaranteed and we have the money.

The bullseye is 12-inch, black, containing

3/4-inch rings from 18 to 25, the outside having rings from 1 to 17. This is the "German Ring," so-called. Shooting will be at 200 yards, standing only, and the use of any rifle, shooting under 1,000 feet per second, is allowed. Telescope sights, naturally, are permitted.

Davenport target, all rings within the black, from 1 to 25, these being 1/4-inch rings, one shot for 25c. Re-entries unlimited. All the money shot in for entries will be returned as prizes to one-half the contestants.

Five-shot target, 3/4-inch rings, 3 shots 50c, re-entry. All moneys shot in will be apportioned among two-thirds the shooters.

Man target, 20 lines, 1/2-inch wide, 3 shots for 25c, with re-entries unlimited. Moneys will go to winners as on five-shot.

People's target, same as Honor and Five-shot, 3 shots for 25c, unlimited. All money shot in to go to two-thirds the contestants.

Practice point targets, 20 shots \$1.00. For those wishing to sight rifles or shoot for practice.

Special Premiums.—Fred Nabstedt offers \$5.00 cash for best three cards on man target; C. Jansen the same for best three people's cards; Emil Berg gives \$5.00 to the

shooter whose honor and people's target score together is the highest.

We are rather anxious to see among us some of the boys who are using the .22 long-rifle cartridges and also those who are won over to the "free rifle" idea with the military rifles. We can allow high-power rifles to be used, but owing to our range having an artificial backstop, and being in a fairly thickly settled community, we can not have high-speed cartridges used.

Our rifle range is called Forest Park, is situated in the west part of our city and is easily reached by automobile.

Any one on foot can take the Third Street car line in the center of town and in 15 minutes get to a street which is about a quarter mile long and leads to the range.

We want to particularly emphasize that this tournament is open to every rifleman in the United States, and we really hope to see some new faces among those in attendance.

For any further information I cheerfully invite you to write me and I will promptly reply.—Emil Berg, 1801 Pershing Avenue, Davenport, Iowa, Secretary Center Sharpshooters' Union.

Perry Gets the Red Flag

By A. Mourner, U. S. M. C.

WE all cut our teeth on the expression, "The pen is mightier than the sword," but now our children are to cut their teeth on a new expression, "Economy is mightier than the sword." The poor old sword seems to be the black sheep of the American family. The great warriors of the past have told us that the rifle is the soldier's best friend; and now we are to bury his best friend in cosmoline. Essentially the rifle has two uses: first, as a weapon of warfare and, second, as a sporting arm. Unless we are thoroughly proficient in its use we will not only waste ammunition, but will make easy targets of ourselves. In order to be proficient with the rifle we must "know it." And how are we to know it unless we encourage its use?

Young Americans are natural born marksmen, starting with the days when we used a rubber band and a bent pin to torment the school teacher; followed by the day of the sling shot, which was death on street light globes; then by the air rifle, the bane of the poor English sparrow's existence, and finally by the much-cherished .22 short, which sounded the death knell of the cotton-tail rabbit.

What would men like Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett and Theodore Roosevelt say if they could hear of the recent paralysis of the rifle shooting game? Men like Elliott, Harlee, Plunkett, Lanning, Whelen, Evans and Casey, who have devoted their lives to the popularizing of the shooting game, certainly must wear a pitiful expression at this news. The recent rifle achievements overseas and also during the past twenty years of tropical warfare are directly traceable to the lessons learned at Winthrop, Wakefield, Riley, Perry and Guantanamo.

To make any sport or business popular it must be made attractive. It must contain that something which makes one roll up his sleeves and say, "Let me at it!" What is more tiresome than the preliminaries of rifle shooting? But, on the other hand, what is more thrilling than the final stages of a national Match? Here we are, the Roman Empire of the Twentieth Century with our national coffers containing over one-third of the entire gold in the world, and the guardians of the Treasury still storing it away. Our citizens are taxed the lowest per capita rate of any nation; and there are nearly 125,000,000 of us with no limit on the birth rate. Does it not seem a pity that we can not afford the meager sum of \$450,000 with which to carry on such vital business? For, after all, it is a business, because anything required for our national safety is a business and is equally as important as cultivating trade relations or diplomatic relations.

What a great pleasure it is to be called a "champ," whether it be with your fists, your bat or your rifle. What American boy or

man would turn down this opportunity if he saw it within reach? Some day our well-fed country will wish it had a good supply of these rifle champs! When we pick up the morning paper and see that the American Olympic Rifle Team is not standing first—oh! what a growl comes forth from the gallery, and how many would-be's can tell you exactly what's wrong. How many Americans when talking to foreigners on the subject of rifle shooting fail to mention the names of such men as Osborne, Boles or Fisher? None; and they do not do it under their breaths, either, but in the same modest way that a rooster crows.

Any one who ever attended the National Matches could not help being impressed by the keen interest shown in them, not only by regular service men, but by service men from nearly all the states from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and from the Canadian to the Mexican border. This national shoot attracted not only those who were actually competing, but some of the most prominent and far-seeing men of our country. It was a gathering that had become a regular habit, just the same as pay day or Christmas. It was doped for months ahead and discussed for months after; it was a popular topic of conversation in clubs, armories, barracks, ships and offices, and now to think that this spectacular affair was to be relegated to the obituary column is sufficient to question the equilibrium of those who advocated this move. When you see a man with a hat full of shooting medals and an armful of cups, try to realize the vast amount of work and patience he has expended in order to win these trophies. It means that he has spent hour after hour in the hot sun; that he has battled with fish-tail winds and mirages, and that he has spent his evenings in wondering how he can improve his next day's shooting. Why make rifles and ammunition if we are not to encourage the perfection of their handling? There is only one way to exploit the full value of rifle shooting and that is to popularize it. In order to popularize it there must be some attraction, some competition which will afford the best one an opportunity to strut his stuff or to say, "I told you so."

How many fathers and mothers assume the proportions of pouter pigeons when they are attending ceremonies at which their sons are awarded a medal or cup for being "high gun" in some local match! And still some of our friends can not find a few unemployed dollars to keep this wonderful spirit alive. How many young Americans have approached a recruiting poster showing service men covered with shooting medals and loaded down with cups and have said to themselves: "I used to be a pretty good shot when I was a kid. I think I'll try my hand at it again." Then he enlists, and next we hear of him as a member of some post's or ship's

team, later on in a more important competition, and finally at Camp Perry. With the decision to discontinue these matches, what have we left to interest this class of young men in the military business?

What a thrill it is to find in the paper a picture of your son in shooting togs and to read an account of his winning the President's Cup, accompanied by a quoted letter from the Chief Executive himself commending him on his extraordinary achievement. This pleasure has been experienced by a great many mothers and fathers of keen young American lads; and to think that this opportunity is no longer open is a calamity which would almost drive one into shouting: "Let's pass the hat!"

JACKSONVILLE ANNOUNCES NEW TROPHIES

THE Jacksonville Rifle Club announces that two handsome silver cups have been donated through the generosity of two members of the National Rifle Association of America for gallery competitions on the ranges of the Duval County Armory. These gentlemen are desirous of awakening and encouraging interest in rifle practice on the excellent ranges of this armory and believing that frequent competitions between the members of the several units of the Florida National Guard of this post and the several civilian rifle clubs of this city, affiliated with the N. R. A., will create such interest, have donated these cups through the Jacksonville Rifle Club that there may be fitting emblems of competition and victory.

One cup, donated by Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, will be known as the Foster Challenge Cup and will be competed for on the 75-foot ranges only. The other cup, to be known as the Graham Challenge Cup, donated by Mr. Cecil S. Graham, President of the Jacksonville Rifle Club, will be competed for on the 50-foot ranges only. Each cup will represent the championship of the Duval County Armory at its respective distance.

Each organization of the Florida National Guard quartered in this armory and each civilian rifle club of the city affiliated with the N. R. A. will be eligible to enter teams of five of their members for each cup. Winning teams may hold cups (if they so elect) sixty days undisturbed after victory; then must accept challenges from eligible units and either defend cups or surrender same to the challengers.

Rules and conditions governing the firing of all competitions for the Foster and Graham Challenge Cups follow:

* All firings shall be conducted under the rules of the National Rifle Association of America's Gallery Rules as defined in the

1925-26 Gallery Program, except as herein-after modified or changed.

All competitions for these cups shall be fired on the gallery ranges of the Duval County Armory, Jacksonville, Fla.

The Foster Challenge Cup shall be competed for on the 75-foot ranges *only*; and the Graham Challenge Cup shall be competed for on the 50-foot ranges *only*.

All competitions shall be team competition. Teams shall consist of five (5) men only. Each team shall have a team captain and a team coach, who may or may not be firing members. All other persons other than match officials and team contestants shall be excluded from the firing line during the progress of any and all matches. Each member of a team must be an active, bona fide member in good standing in the organization his team represents; and no man can be a member of more than one organization's teams, nor fire on any other team than the one representing his own organization. Teams from any unit of the Florida National Guard, Post Jacksonville, Fla., or of the Naval Militia of this city, or of the Civilian Rifle Clubs of this city, affiliated with the N. R. A. and in good standing, are eligible to compete for these cups. One team may fire for both cups or separate teams may be entered for each cup by the same organization; but separate entries for each cup will be required not less than five (5) days before firing is scheduled.

Cups will be delivered to the winning teams immediately after a competition. These cups may be held (if the winners so elect) sixty days in undisturbed possession; but at the expiration of that time holders of the cups must accept challenges in the order received from eligible units, and matches must be fired within fifteen days thereafter or the cups surrendered to the challengers, who in turn must then defend them against all further challengers.

Any .22 caliber rifle with sights not containing glass may be used in these competitions (see N. R. A. Rules).

The course of fire on the 50-foot ranges for the Graham Cup shall be:

- 5 shots prone, possible 25 points.
- 5 shots sitting, possible 25 points.
- 5 shots sitting, possible 25 points.
- 5 shots standing, possible 25 points.

Total, 20 shots. Total possible points, 100 points x 5-500.

The course of fire on the 75-foot ranges for the Foster Cup shall be:

- 5 shots prone, possible 50 points.
- 5 shots sitting, possible 50 points.
- 5 shots kneeling, possible 50 points.
- 5 shots standing, possible 50 points.

Total, 20 shots. Total possible points, 200 x 5-1,000.

All positions to be as defined for the Gallery by the N. R. A.

All sighting and practice shots shall be taken before official firing commences; and

More on the .32-20 Revolver Cartridge

By Philip B. Sharpe

IN the July 1 issue of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN the Dope Bag department had some very interesting data on the .32-20 revolver cartridge. The first letter in the department was from G. W. C.

Perhaps I can add a bit to Major Hatcher's reply regarding the action of the .32-20 by the following data. Several years ago—about three, I believe—the writer was planning on having a .32-20 barrel and cylinder put into his Smith & Wesson Military, and was in lengthy correspondence with Mr. Walter F. Roper of that company. Friend Roper suggested that I leave the gun a .38 Special, and

supplied these figures from some of the official factory tests:

	Penetration in $\frac{1}{8}$ " pine boards	Accuracy 1"-12 yds.
Winchester, smo., lead...	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ boards	1"-12 yds.
U. S. C. Co., F. P. smo.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ boards	1"-12 yds.
Winchester, S. P. smo.	5 boards	1"-12 yds.
Peters, smo., lead...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ boards	1"-12 yds.
Winchester, black, lead...	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ boards	1"-12 yds.
(Only 10 shots possible without cleaning)		
Remington, Hi-Vel S. P.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ boards	1"-12 yds.
(This is a fairly comfortable load. Note comparison with .38 Special)		
U. S. C. Co.		
Hi-Vel, S. P.	6 boards	1"-12 yds.
(Primers flow back into firing pin hole, locking gun. An improper load)		
Winchester, Hi-Vel, S. P.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ boards	1"-12 yds.
(Cartridges swell badly, making extraction very hard)		
.32 S. & W. smokeless...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ boards	1"-12 yds.
.38 Special, smo., lead...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ boards	1"-12 yds.

Pinned to the tabulated data above was the note, "The greatest disadvantage of the .32-20 cartridge is the corrosion. Nothing but B. S. A. Saftipaste will prevent ruining the barrel."

There you are. A few figures to show why I stuck to the .38 Special. And perhaps this data will be of a little value to I. R. A., who on page 23 of the same issue asks if there is any difference in different factory loads.

Apparently, also, the factory ran into exactly the same thing that G. W. C. found—extreme corrosion of the barrel and cylinder throat. A gun crank hates to think that his own negligence has caused him to ruin one of his fine barrels, and perhaps the fact that the S. & W. factory found the same thing true in their experimental department—namely, ruined barrels—will ease up the conscience of friend G. W. C.

MATCHES OF NATIONAL SCOPE At

Chenoweth Sunshine Farm,
Harrisburg, Ohio.

September 1 to 6; .30 caliber, 3 days; small bore, 3 days.

Major N. R. A. trophies to be shot for.

Camp equipment approximating Camp Perry, full tent and mess accommodations for competitors and their families during period of shoot.

Come and camp out for entire period. Cots and bedding available.

For detailed information write

DR. M. E. McMANES
Piqua, Ohio.



Conducted by C. B. Lister

CENTENNIAL SHOOT HELD

GUARD organizations with a background of tradition celebrated the Sesquicentennial at Philadelphia by holding a marksmanship contest at Essinger, Pa., June 16, 1926. Scores follow:

Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Sgt. John Rule	47	47	94
Sgt. Harry A. Rule	49	48	97
Cpl. Ralph V. H. Wood	50	50	100
Cpl. Joseph Williams	48	50	98
Pvt. Francis J. Hayes	49	46	95

Corcoran Cadet Corps, Washington, D. C.			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Jost C. Jansen	50	48	98
Edward A. McMahon	48	48	96
Alex. J. Still	50	48	98
James Barry	50	46	96
F. B. Kaye	50	42	92

Essex Black Horse Troop, (Troop B, 102d Cavalry, N. J.)			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Morton W. Huttonloch	48	49	97
Bert Clarke	45	48	93
Harry Sykes	50	48	98
Fredk. B. Grontoft	48	48	96
John Galway	49	45	94

Old New York Guard			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Capt. H. L. Bryan	49	49	98
Capt. G. L. Corwin	49	48	97
Sgt. L. A. Holtman	49	49	98
Lt. R. H. Loomis	50	49	99
Pvt. C. C. Lenz	43	43	86

Veteran Guard, 3rd Infantry, Pennsylvania			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Col. George E. Kamp	49	45	94
Capt. Thomas J. Kernaghan	48	46	94
Lt. W. P. Hazlett	49	49	98
J. Armand Springer	46	48	94
Frank J. Kernaghan	47	49	96

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston, Mass.			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Capt. Fred W. Allen	49	47	96
Lt. Col. Henry A. Hale, Jr.	47	48	95
Lt. Albert E. Tuttle	48	47	95
Maj. Albert W. Dodge, Jr.	48	44	92
Capt. Walker A. Queen	49	48	97

The Old Guard of Atlanta, Ga.			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
J. E. Oxford	49	47	96
Maj. J. O. Seamans	47	49	96
J. E. Barnett	47	47	94
Russell L. Beutell	49	48	97
A. D. Barber	47	43	90

Old Guard State Fencibles, Pa.			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Nathan Sperring	47	41	88
J. G. Schnerring	47	42	89
Charles J. Hogue	46	48	94
Frank Wilson	50	50	100
B. J. Fuller	50	46	96

The Gate City Guard, Georgia			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Roy Le Crow	50	46	96
Charles R. Shaw	48	45	93
Joseph L. Spencer	46	42	88
Thomas L. Alexander	48	45	93
R. C. Endicott	48	47	95

5th Infantry, Maryland			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Capt. John Kellner, Jr.	45	45	90
Lt. A. V. Buchness	47	43	90
Lt. F. H. Margereth	48	44	92
Lt. W. F. Coyle, Jr.	45	48	93
Sgt. F. E. Davis	48	49	97

The Veteran Corps, 1st Regt. Infantry, Pa.			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
W. E. Chapin	46	48	94
Allen R. Evans	50	44	94
James Stewart, Jr.	49	48	97
Frank Martin	46	43	89
Howard Sloan	47	38	85

New Haven Grays, Connecticut			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Capt. F. W. Holloway	49	45	94
Lt. H. N. Dorr	49	42	91
1st Sgt. W. A. Moyle	46	31	77
Sgt. R. E. Leete	46	50	96
Cpl. J. J. Keyes	43	40	83

The Wilmington Light Infantry, North Carolina			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Lt. Philip W. Bethea	38	38	76
Sgt. James E. Bordeaux	43	20	63
Sgt. James K. Drew	42	16	58
Pvt. Orion B. Ives	39	29	68
Pvt. Thomas F. Proctor	42	34	76

Kentish Guards, Rhode Island			
Names	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
C. Edward Anderson	39	40	79
Thomas Allen	37	7	44
William S. Rice	28	29	57
Charles E. Tillinghast	34	15	49
David Clarke	40	42	82

* * *

ALLIES DEFEAT ALEXANDRIA

ON Sunday, July 18, the Alexandria (Minn.) Rifle Club team competed with a team composed of members from the Wheaton-Morris-Ortonville clubs at Morris, Minn. The distance was 200 yards, any rifle, iron sights, four positions. The score follows:

ALEXANDRIA				
	Prone	Sitting	Kneel.	Stand.
Bemer Hoglund	47	47	48	42
Lt. Berggren	48	45	45	45
Max Wagner	45	45	47	38
Ben Whiting	43	44	41	36
Carl Hoglund	46	45	40	40
Art Nelson	46	45	42	37

WHEATON-MORRIS-ORTONVILLE				
	Prone	Sitting	Kneel.	Stand.
A. Siedenblad	50	48	47	41
L. Davison	50	48	43	40
Dick Hill	50	44	41	43
G. W. Geenty	48	43	44	41
R. Rifenbark	45	43	41	43
Ed Ellifson	48	44	45	40

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS MATCH RESULTS

ON July 10 the clubs in the Eastern Massachusetts Rifle League met for the sixth set of matches of the season. The results were:

Lynn 383 vs. Arlington 364.
Framingham 389 vs. Ames 383.
Middlesex 414 vs. Reading 346.
Braintree 403 vs. U. S. M. A. A. 392.

SEATTLE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB BULLETIN

MATCH No. 6, the first half of the Qualification Course, was shot Saturday, June 5, with 9 members of the club out. This is the smallest attendance we have had for Qualification for a long time. Shooting was

10 shots standing at 200, 5 sitting, 5 kneeling at 300, 10 rapid at 200, and 10 rapid at 300. Scores:

Al Browne	47	45	50	49—191
Bob Miller	41	47	49	50—187
Karl Kepp	44	40	50	50—184
E. E. McClelland	42	45	49	48—184
C. Heuman	42	44	50	47—183
C. C. Finn	42	41	47	49—179
Van Woodaman	41	41	50	45—177
Walt. Hincley	36	43	41	44—164
Lisle Brown	38	45	49	29—161
Guest Ralph Canedy	31	36	35	40—142

We tried to buy enough official reports of the State Match at Vancouver so we could send you each one, but we got only one copy, so will present a brief digest. The match was held at Camp Bonneville on May 30 and 31. Three Individual Competitions on May 30 and the Team Championship on May 31.

INDIVIDUAL MATCH NO. 1—92 Entries

(Match won by G. E. Munson of Bellingham)	
Members of our Club scored as follows:	
F. V. Berger, 4th	94
C. D. Meyer, 20th	92
Karl Kepp, 24th	91
Al Browne, 31st	90
Bob Miller, 33rd	89
Paul Roberts, 34th	89
H. P. O'Reilly, 40th	88
Gene Hicker, 50th	87
C. E. Heuman, 69th	84
C. C. Finn, 62nd	82

INDIVIDUAL MATCH NO. 2—108 Entries

(Match won by R. B. Olason)	
Paul Roberts, 2nd	95
Karl Kepp, 7th	94
Bob Miller, 17th	92
H. P. O'Reilly, 28th	90
Al Browne, 37th	88
C. E. Heuman, 73rd	83
C. D. Meyer, 91st	77
E. Hicker, 100th	69

INDIVIDUAL MATCH NO. 3—146 Entries

Gene Hicker, 1st	196
Pat O'Reilly, 2nd	195
Fred Berger, 6th	192
Paul Roberts, 14th	187
C. Heuman, 116th	163
Karl Kepp, 25th	184
Bob Miller, 20th	185
Al Browne, 43rd	180
C. C. Finn, 48th	179
C. D. Meyer, 101st	168

TEAM MATCH

(Won by Washington National Guard)	
Washington National Guard	1135
7th Infantry	1113
Fort George Wright	1094
Oregon National Guard	1092
Wenatchee	1092
Fort Lawton	1080
*Bellingham	1071
Fort Missoula	1049
6th Engineers	1047
Seattle	1045
Rainier No. 1	1042
*Everett	1034
Vancouver No. 1	1030
Yakima	1018
Portland	1010
Vancouver No. 2	964
Tacoma	964
Rainier No. 2	961
Sellwood	944
Longview	920
Camas-Washougal	828

*Teams not composed all of club members. This gives Seattle actual second place among the civilian teams.

SCORES OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE SEATTLE CLUB IN THE TEAM MATCH.

Ten shots standing at 200, 10 shots rapid at 300, target A, 20 shots at 600, no sand bag.

C. C. Finn	40	42	97—179
A. Browne	47	32	97—176
K. Kepp	44	40	90—174
H. P. O'Reilly	44	42	86—172
Bob Miller	41	42	93—176
C. E. Heuman	40	40	88—168

GENERAL GRAVES TO HELP

THE following letter from Maj. Gen. Wm. S. Graves, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, indicates two things: first, that the General is a firm believer in the National Matches, and second, that he is a firm believer in making the best of a bad situation.

General Graves has in his corps area a large number of civilian riflemen who are real shots and it is to be expected that they will get behind the Sixth Corps Area Matches and help in every possible way to make the tournament at Fort Sheridan a complete success.

"DEAR GENERAL RECKORD:

"I have returned from my leave of absence and am in receipt of your letter of June 29, 1926.

"Although a poor substitute for the National Matches, considerable benefit will be derived from the matches held in each corps area. You can rest assured that we will hold matches in this corps area, probably in September, and that they will be as expensive as the regulations and limited funds permit. Colonel Hopkins is already in touch with the National Guard and Organized Reserves with a view to soliciting their participation with the Regular troops.

"My tentative plan is to hold the competition at Fort Sheridan beginning about September 10. I shall extend invitations to all components of the Army, to the Navy at the Great Lakes Training Station, and to civilian rifle clubs within the corps area, and believe the response will be sufficient to insure successful and beneficial matches.

"I wish to assure you of my co-operation in the promotion of rifle shooting and will ask Colonel Hopkins to keep you posted on the developments of our plans.

Very sincerely,
(Signed) WM. S. GRAVES,
Major General, Commanding, 6th C. A."

WILMINGTON VICTOR IN SMALL-BORE MATCH

THE Wilmington Rifle Club of Wilmington, Del., traveled to the range of the Interboro Rifle Club of Essington, Pa., on July 17 and defeated the latter in a small-bore team match at 50 and 100 yards in the prone position; 10 shots per man at each range, five highest to count for record; any sight, including telescopic, 948x1,000 to 924x1,000.

Following are the names of the five men on each side who qualified and their respective scores:

INTERBORO RIFLE CLUB		50 yds.	100 yds.
G. C. Smith	96	94	
J. Queffander	96	91	
H. West	91	94	
O. Richardson	89	93	
W. Seale	86	94	
	458	466	

Total 924

WILMINGTON RIFLE CLUB		50 yds.	100 yds.
E. F. Burkins	95	96	
G. C. Pierce, Jr.	95	95	
C. Wooleyhan	95	95	
J. A. McDonald	95	93	
W. L. Stephens, Jr.	98	88	
	481	467	

Total 948

SHOOT AT KING'S MILLS

THE Deerfield Gun Club, at King's Mills, Ohio, is going to hold a small-bore rifle shoot August 22, 1926. Now, fellows, we're going to put action into this shoot!

Our range is located on the south side of the river, opposite the town of King's Mills.

When you get near King's Mills signs will guide you to the range.

Accommodations: Our range will accommodate forty-two shooters at one time. Plenty of parking space for automobiles. Lunch; hot and cold drinks. An opportunity for a general good time for the family. Bring them along. Bring your picnic dinner if you wish.

Course: Re-entry, 8:30 to 12 noon. Six cards, 10 shots each, to be fired in 20-shot strings on the 50-yard range, and the same on the 100-yard range. Re-entry cards, 2 for 25c. Individual Squadded Matches, 1:00 to 2:30. Entries for Squadded Matches will close at 1:00. Range will be open for Re-entry after squadded matches are completed.

Match No. 1: Re-entry, 50 yards, 3 high cards to count; limited to 6 targets; two targets of 10 shots each at each relay.

Match No. 2: Same as Match No. 1, except to be fired at the 100-yard range.

Match No. 3: Squadded Match, 20 shots, at 50 yards; entrance fee, \$1.00.

Match No. 4: Squadded Match, 20 shots, at 100 yards; entrance fee, \$1.00.

Match No. 5: Squadded Match, 20 shots, at 200 yards; entrance fee, \$1.00.

Match No. 6: Grand Aggregate of Matches No. 3, 4 and 5. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

Money divided 40 per cent, 30 per cent, and 10 per cent in all matches. In case of tie, money will be divided equally. Sighting cards free. Sighting and record shots must be shot in twenty minutes.

SCHUETZEN GAME HAS ADVOCATES IN THE WEST

A SMALL group of shooters living in Durango, Colo., has a well organized rifle club, shooting indoors in the winter months at 75 feet off-hand.

They believe that the training afforded in the off-hand position and the pleasure derived from the same is the greatest in all rifle shooting.

Outside of the regular target practice considerable sport is obtained by the small-bore shooters in killing prairie dogs and rabbits, which in some sections of this vicinity are a real pest.

A .22 caliber long-rifle, hollow-point bullet is usually used and the killing quality of this little bullet is remarkable.

With a fine scope and set trigger, very many long shots can be made up to 200 yards.

The practical part of off-hand comes into play largely in this sport, as it would be next to impossible to get shots at these animals in most places in a prone or kneeling position due to unevenness of the ground and to brush, mostly sage brush.

The same pertains to shooting rabbits and other small game.

The Fourth Annual Matches of the Durango Rifle Club were held this spring, about thirty shooters taking part.

As stated before, the scores were shot at distance of 75 feet off-hand, on a small ring target, 2 inches in diameter, 18 to 25 in the

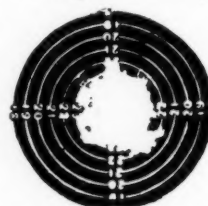
black, the 24-ring being 1/2 inch in diameter, and the 25 ring about the size of a .22 bullet.

One score of 246 was made in this target and the high average of 50 shots was a little over 240.

The composite of this 50-shot score is enclosed and is actual size of the group, and was shot with Peterson-Ballard, Stevens scope, and Peters Tack-hole.

* * *

WE, the undersigned members of the Durango Rifle Club, wish to certify that we



witnessed the shooting of the enclosed target which is a composite of the five consecutive scores of ten shots each by Dr. B. J. Ochsner.

This shooting was done strictly off-hand at a distance of 75 feet in the gallery by artificial light, and was the highest score of the annual match.

H. C. McNABB,
JOHN HILDERSBRAND.

* * *

INSTANTANEOUS AIM IS A FEATURE OF THE B&M 3X Hunting Scope CAN YOUR PRESENT SIGHTS MEET THIS TEST

"Keep your eye on your game, throw your gun to your shoulder, and the target shows up clear and sharp, instantly, with the pillar sight against it, black and distinct."

With the B & M 3X sighting is not only of the quickest, but the aim is more accurate as well. The game stands out in detail and the black post can be held against any chosen part of his anatomy on the instant.

There is no fuddling around trying to align front sight, rear sight and target all at the same time. The Scope brings both target and sight into the same vertical plane within the tube, giving the eye but a single job, speedily accomplished. All eye-strain is eliminated. The Scope makes old eyes young.

The B & M Hunting Scope is always in sharp focus at all ranges. It is always ready. You can hold over or under with surprising accuracy, or adjust the sight quickly with simple micrometer movements of the elevation or windage screws.

Even if your game is running when sighted, the wide field of the B & M Hunting Scope is more than ample. This Scope takes in sufficient territory surrounding a fast moving target to catch it instantly and it is ridiculously easy to place the pillar sight upon even a bird on the wing.

Remember it takes a REAL Hunting Scope to meet all these requirements. The Belding & Mull is the only Modern Scope that does.

BELDING & MULL

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Philipsburg, Pa

Every Pistol Shooter Needs
COL. MACNAB'S PISTOL AND REVOLVER TRAINING MANUAL

For Sale by
AMERICAN RIFLEMAN BOOK DEPT.

1108 Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.



DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP

Conducted by Lt.-Col. G. C. Shaw

THE Ordnance Department has recently advised this office that the prices of all Krag rifles have been reduced. The new prices are as follows: For the rifle, \$1.50; for the rifle, cut off to carbine length (22 inches), \$3.50 each. The rifles are available at most arsenals and will be shipped by express, collect, from the nearest point. Those cut off to carbine length with Springfield front sight mounted are available only at Benecia Arsenal, Calif., and will be shipped from that point.

RECENTLY a club secretary wrote asking how he could increase the membership of the club. He said that he had canvassed most of the business and professional men in town, with poor results. A bit of advice was given him, and he has written to say that he has gotten eight new members and that he thinks that he will get about seven or eight more. All of that in a town of less than 1,500 inhabitants. We wonder what some of the clubs located in larger towns could do if they set about it in a spirited manner.

The advice given this secretary by this office was to approach members of the police force, deputies in the sheriff's office, and some of the local firemen. They are red-blooded men as their calling indicates, and can usually be interested in the local rifle club. You can put up a couple of pistol targets to interest those fellows if they are not interested in rifle shooting. Qualification insignia are issued by this office for pistol shots as well as for the riflemen.

He was also advised to keep his eyes and ears open and try to interest ex-soldiers, ex-National Guardsmen, and also any of the local boys who have attended the Citizens' Military Training Camps. There is hardly a town or village in this entire country where there are not a few such men. In the middle western states the members of the Bankers' Vigilance Committees form another group that are prospective members. Many of the County Protective Associations have organized their own rifle clubs, but there are lots of the members of these associations who do not get a chance to shoot except occasionally, when they go out in the woods and blaze away at a tree or a stump.

It is firmly believed that if club officers will follow the above suggestions they will be able to increase their membership considerably. If any one has any more ideas

how to increase membership in the rifle clubs, we would be pleased to hear from him.

Another supply of the Springfield Sporting type rifle has become available. This is just in time to take care of those who want to get one of these fine rifles for the fall hunting season. Orders will be taken care of promptly upon receipt. Price, \$49.50 plus \$1.34 packing charges. Rifle will be shipped by express, collect, to any point designated.

There is also available for sale a quantity of modified Springfield rifles. This rifle is the service rifle, but is of National Match grade throughout, and is equipped with a pistol-grip stock, with military type fore-end. This stock is not a sporting type stock, but is the military stock with a pistol grip. A stock similar to the above is now being tested by the Army and may be adopted for the regular service. The receiver is drilled and tapped for the Lyman sight, dummy screws being inserted to hide the holes. With the exception of the pistol grip, this rifle has all of the appearance of the National Match rifle. It may be used by civilian rifle club members for firing the qualification course, as may the Springfield Sporter. The price of this rifle is \$45.50, plus \$1.34, making a total of \$46.84.

IT is suggested that qualification reports of those riflemen firing for record be held by the secretaries until the close of the outdoor season. This suggestion is made because many of these reports are sent in just as soon as the firing is completed. A credit can be given for only one qualification during any calendar year, the sending in of a man's name prevents him from attaining a higher qualification later in the season. If some member makes Marksman early in the summer he generally can make a higher qualification after a bit more practice. All club officers are advised that a member may fire as many times as he wishes, but credit will be given for one qualification only. So it is only fair to all members to hold several qualification shoots during the season and keep careful record of the scores made and then report them all after the outdoor firing season is over.

Another suggestion to save work for the secretaries and for this office is to report only those who have made qualifying scores on the report sent in for badges. Every one firing should be reported on the "Annual Report of Firing," a form for which is sent to each club to send in with the "Annual Re-

turn of Property" at the close of each year, but all not qualified need not be reported on O. D. C. M. Form 2, which is the "Report of Qualification." Also see that you have entered the FULL name of each member reported. This means the FULL name, no initials. If a man's name is John Henry Jones, enter his name that way, and not J. H. Jones, or John H. Jones, or even J. Henry Jones. If secretaries will get the full name of each member and keep it on file in his records, then he will have no trouble when it comes time to make out the form sent in to receive insignias.

Some people may think that this requirement is foolishness, but as a record is kept in this office of each person qualifying, it is necessary to have more than just initials to identify him with. You would be surprised to find how many duplications of names and initials there can be in about fifty thousand names. Only a few of these thousands are known to us personally. All that we have to deal with generally is the name, put down in black and white on a piece of paper. The Army has solved this matter of identification by assigning each officer and man a number, which is his forever. We want to give every shooter credit for his work. So we require that the full name will be given. If complied with the insignia will reach you more promptly, as the report will not have to be sent back for correction.

DECAPPING AND CLEANING TOOLS

THE following list of decapping and cleaning tools are available for sale to N. R. A. members at the prices quoted. These tools are not new, but are considered serviceable. They are sold "as is," not being guaranteed in any way. Orders for any of these tools will be shipped from Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

Item	Price
Tools, decapping and cleaning, for cal. .30 cartridges, M94 and M06; cal. .38 revolver cartridges and cal. .45 pistol cartridges, complete	\$1.50
Parts for Decapping and Cleaning Tools	
Chests, tool	.40
Tools, primer ejecting, without spindle	.70
Rods, wiping	.10
Funnels	.05
Pins, primer ejecting	.01
Caps, primer ejecting spindle, cal. .45	.05
Caps, primer ejecting spindle, cal. .38	.05
Spindles, primer ejecting	.07
Spindles, primer ejecting, with pin and one cap	.12

The supply of some of the above parts is very limited. Orders will be filled in the order received. If your complete order is not available as much of it will be shipped as possible. Purchasers should send in order without delay.



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

NEW JUNIOR PROGRAM NECESSITATES REVISION OF JUNIOR MATCH PROGRAM

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the announcement of the new plan under which the Junior Rifle Corps will operate, effective September 1, 1926; a revision in the program of Junior Match Work for the coming season is announced. After giving considerable thought to the Junior Problem, weighing in particular the rapid growth and increasing popularity of both the Junior Rifle Corps and the Junior Department of the National Rifle Association, the latter consisting in Junior membership in the N. R. A. and High School (Junior) Rifle Club affiliation, the consensus of opinion is and it has been decided that the merging of the Junior Rifle Corps and the N. R. A. Junior Department, with appropriate revisions, will furnish the solution. In this connection, it is believed that this step will, in a sense, serve to place rifle shooting among the youth of the country on the same basis as the shooting game now holds among adults, and as represented by the National Rifle Association and its affiliated clubs over the United States. It is a fact that may now be told that, heretofore, too little attention has been devoted to teaching the boys and girls of America the safe and accurate means of handling a rifle. This situation, however, has resulted not through any neglect on the part either of the offices handling this particular matter or the men interested and giving their time as instructors, but rather, we believe, this peculiar situation came about because of a poor arrangement of both the Junior organization work and the program of match competition for Juniors, the latter of which was especially poor in that very little incentive to beginners was offered, and because the youngster who was fairly well along in his shooting ability soon outgrew the ranks of the Junior Rifle Corps and N. R. A. Junior Department and in many cases "fell by the wayside." That these weaknesses will be corrected as a result of the consolidation, as outlined elsewhere on these pages, is assured by a digest of the following detailed information in connection with the program of future Junior match competitions:

The changes mentioned here are effective at the beginning of the N. R. A.-J. R. C. 1926-27 match program. The Winner Seal Matches will no longer be continued. Instead of this weekly arrangement of postal

competitions for Juniors, there will be conducted each month, beginning with October of each year, for seven continuous months, a special National Match in which all units or clubs may compete for trophy and medal awards. At the conclusion of the seventh match, the first of May, a National Individual Championship Match on the order of the "Finals" of previous Junior championship events conducted by the J. R. C. will be held. This match will be open only to the high individuals on the teams that won the seven monthly matches. If one team wins more than one monthly match, the high competitor of the team for each month it wins will compete.

The conditions of the shooting, course of fire, etc., will be the same as the conditions which governed the Winner Seal Contest, except for minor changes as noted:

Open to: Teams of not more than ten boys or girls representing any N. R. A.-J. R. C. Unit or High School Junior Rifle Club affiliated and in good standing with the Junior Rifle Corps.

Course: The match will consist of four stages fired at hours best suiting the convenience of the unit or club concerned. An entire stage must be completed the same day started. A stage will consist of two sighting shots (optional), and five shots for record, slow fire, prone, per team member—the five high individual total scores to count for record.

Rifle: Any small-bore firing any .22 caliber rim-fire ammunition.

Sights: Metallic.

Target: Official N. R. A.-J. R. C. (targets will be furnished for each match).

Dates fired: At any time during the calendar month for which the match is arranged, provided that return targets are received in Washington not later than the 30th of the month.

Entries: Will be made on special entry blank furnished at any time. No entry fee will be charged.

Bulletin: An official bulletin covering each monthly match will be published and mailed to all teams concerned on the 1st of each match month.

Handicap: The instructor or team coach in charge of the team will certify on the place provided on the official entry blank, when making entry in the match, the possible score which feels that his team can make. This score will be considered as the team's "possible," and, if attained, regardless of how

high a score it is, the team will be credited with a "possible" score the same as if a "possible 500" had been made. For example, the coach or unit instructor of a certain group, after holding at least one preliminary try-out, decides that his group are just starting to shoot and he believes that they could not possibly shoot a team score of more than 450. He certifies to that on the blank provided and this score of 450 is recorded as the organizations "possible." The possible of any team may be advanced or lowered at any time according to the discretion of the team concerned, provided, of course, that official notification is made, acknowledged, and approved by the Junior Rifle Corps Headquarters. Two points will be deducted from the total score for every point over the "possible" of a team. That is, if a unit whose possible score is 475 scores a team score of 476, two points will be deducted, and the official score would read "473."

Prizes: To the winning team each month, a silver cup.

RIFLE PRACTICE A POPULAR CAMP ACTIVITY

THE good old sport of rifle practice has long been tried and tested and found to be all that has been claimed for it. This year thousands of boys and girls in this great country of ours have for the first time in their history the opportunity to participate and enjoy this sport because the schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, churches, Scouts and camps as never before have given the sport its rightful place as a major activity.

Several years have passed since National Headquarters established its program in the first camp. This year very nearly three hundred camps will carry out this interesting and instructive program, and already one hundred camps have entered the National Camp Match conducted in two divisions, one match for the Girl camps and one for the Boy camps, which promises to be the biggest ever.

Last year more than eight thousand medals were awarded in camps, and, without any question, this year will break all previous records. As an example, Camp Wood, the Y. M. C. A. State Camp at Elmdale, Kan., during their entire camp season awarded 530 medals. This year, with two sessions still to be heard from, 583 medals have been awarded, 171 Pins, and 82 Bars.

The Teela-Wooket Camps at Roxbury, Vt., awarded 207 medals; French Broad Camp, Brevard, N. C., 206; Camp Wigwam, Harrison, Me., 186; Camp Greenbrier, Alderson, W. Va., 181; Camp Abnaki, North Hero, Vt., 155; Camp Alleghany, Ronceverte, W. Va., 152; Camp Storer, Napoleon, Michigan, 145; Camp O-At-Ka, East Sebago, Me., 126; Camp Kiamesha, Newton, N. J., 107. All of these camps are again affiliated and are making a determined effort to better all previous records. The following camps are conducting the N. R. A. J. R. C. program of rifle practice this year:

Abena, Belgrade Lakes, Me.
Abnaki, North Hero, Vt.
Ac-Co-Min-Ta, Little Sebago, Me.
Agawam, Crescent Lake, Me.

Alanita, Mentone, Ala.
 Alleghany, Roncovey, W. Va.
 Aloha and Pocasset, Holderness, N. H.
 Arapaho, Sperry Springs, N. J.
 Arbutus, Mayfield, Mich.
 Arcadia, Casco, Me.
 Archbald, Kingsley, Pa.
 Bay State, Tilton, N. H.
 Bedford, Bedford, Ind.
 Beendecwin Wigwam, So. Fairlee, Vt.
 Birch Rock, East Waterford, Me.
 Black Bear, Marion, N. C.
 Bonaventure, New Mills, N. B., Canada
 Boycroft, Mirror Lake, N. H.
 Boyfun, Sterling Forest, N. J.
 Boy Scout, Tod, Maple Hill, Kans.
 Boy Scout, Hutchinson, Kans.
 Boy Scout, Jameson, N. Y.
 Boy Scout, Moline, Ill.
 Boy Scout, Iron Mountain, Mich.
 Caesar Rodney, Northeast, Md.
 Carolina, Brevard, N. C.
 Calumet, Canaan, N. H.
 Casady, Omaha, Nebr.
 Cherokee, Gainesville, Ga.
 Chesapeake, Northeast, Md.
 Chewonki, Wisconsin, Me.
 Chickasaw, Brevard, N. C.
 Chimney Rock, Chimney Rock, N. C.
 Cobbssee, Winthrop, Me.
 Contocook, East Jaffrey, N. H.
 Copp Knoll, Center Tufthorbo, N. H.
 C-O-R-I, Westport Island, Me.
 Crockett, Granbury, Tex.
 Court Oreilles, Hayward, Wisc.
 Damariscotta, Jefferson, Me.
 Dan Beard, Muskegon City, Owasippe, Mich.
 Lake Delaware, Delhi, N. Y.
 Dewey, Woodruff, Wisc.
 Duncan, Peru, Vt.
 Dunes, Peconic, N. Y.
 Eagle Mountain, Milton, Vt.
 Eastford, Eastford, Conn.
 Fairwood, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Fire Place Lodge, East Hampton, N. Y.
 Frank A. Day, East Brookfield, Mass.
 French Broad, Brevard, N. C.
 Frontenac Lodge, Clayton, N. Y.
 Gifford, Omaha, Nebr.
 Glen Gray, Oakland, N. J.
 Greatlock, Petersboro, N. H.
 Greenbrier, Alderson, W. Va.
 Harlee, Tyler Hill, Pa.
 Haswell, Hackensack, N. Y.
 Hermitage, South Chatham, N. H.
 DeWitt, Wolfboro, N. H.
 Highlands, Sayner, Wisc.
 Highland Nature, North Sebago, Me.
 Hutchinson, Y. M. C. A., Hutchinson, Kans.
 Idlewild, Lakeport, N. H.
 Illahee, Brevard, N. C.
 Indian Acres, Fryburg, Me.
 Indianola, Madison, Wisc.
 Interlochen, Interlochen, Mich.
 Jened, Hunter, N. Y.
 Jewell, West Swansey, N. H.
 Junaluska, Lake Junaluska, N. C.
 Kaaterskill, Pownall, Vt.
 Kabeyun, Alton Bay, N. H.
 Kairphree, Alpena, Mich.
 Kalamuchee, Calderwood, Tenn.
 Kawanhee, Weld, Me.
 Kearsarge, South Casco, Me.
 Kee-Mo-Sah-Bee, Mullet Lake, Mich.
 Keewaydin, Salisbury, Vt.
 Kennebec, North Belgrade, Me.
 Keystone, Brevard, N. C.
 Klamesha, Newton, N. J.
 Kill Kare, St. Albans Bay, Vt.
 Kineo, Harrison, Me.
 Kineo-Caddy, Kineo, Me.
 Koda, Bridgton, Me.
 Ko-Ko-Sing, Waterford, Me.
 Kyle, Catskill, N. Y.
 Lake George, Glen Eyrie, N. Y.
 Laurel Falls, Clayton, Pa.
 Lazarus, Columbus, Ohio.
 Lenape, Hawley, Pa.
 Libby's, Spokane, Wash.
 Loyalsock, Montoursville, Pa.
 Manning, Andover, Mass.
 Maquam, Swanton, Vt.
 Mashnee, Monument Beach, Mass.
 Matoako, St. Leonard, Md.
 Mechano, Newport, R. I.
 Minnehaha, Hendersonville, N. C.
 Minnewawa, Raymond, Me.
 Minne Wonka, Three Lakes, Wisc.
 Minne Wonka Lodge, Three Lakes, Wisc.
 Mishe Mokwa, West Alton, N. H.
 Mohajo, Hillsboro, N. H.
 Mitigwa, Rangeley, Me.
 Mohican, Hague-on Lake George, N. Y.
 Monadnock, Jaffrey, N. H.
 Mondamin, Tuxedo, N. C.
 Mooshead, Crescent Lake, Me.
 Moosilauke, Pike, N. H.
 Mowglis, East Hebron, N. H.
 Nagards, Lisbon, Me.
 Naidni, Brandon, Vt.
 Nakanawa, Maryland, Tenn.
 Narragansett, Casco Bay, Me.
 Nokomis, Harrison, Me.
 Norbey, Alton, N. H.
 Old Homestead, West Swansey, N. H.
 Norwich, Huntington, Mass.
 O-At-Ka, East Sebago, Me.
 Oneida, Woodgate, N. Y.
 Osh-of-the Dunes, Frankfort, Mich.
 Passagassawaukeag, Brooks, Me.

Passumpsic, So. Fairlee, Vt.
 Paysack, Brooks, Me.
 Penn Loch, Interlochen, Mich.
 Pettit, Shelter Island, N. Y.
 Pine Tree, Pocono Pines, Pa.
 Pinnacle, Lyme, N. H.
 Pocahontas, Meadow View, Pa.
 Pocono, Tobyhanna, Pa.
 Pocono Pines, Pocono Pines, Pa.
 Pokanoket, Lake Carey, Pa.
 Pokomoke, Richville, Me.
 Pomeroy, Greenwich Village, Mass.
 Powhatan, Oxford, Me.
 Quinbeck, So. Fairlee, Vt.
 Quinipet, Shelter Island Hts., N. Y.
 Restwell, Cleverdale, N. Y.
 Rising Wolf, Winfield, Kans.
 Rockbrook, Brevard, N. C.
 Rogers Kemp, Grove, Okla.
 Rotherwood, Alfred, Me.
 St. Bernard's, Gile, N. Y.
 Samoset, Lakeport, N. H.
 Sapphire, Brevard, N. C.
 Sebago Bear Mt., Harrison, Me.
 Sebago Westport, Harrison, Me.
 Senape, Mahopac, N. Y.
 Sequoyah, Beech, N. C.
 Serrana, Pike, N. H.
 Skipaway, West Camp-on-the Hudson, N. Y.
 Skylark, Billerica, Mass.
 Soan-Ga-Taha, Bucksport, Me.
 Sokakis, Bridgton, Me.
 Solo, Big Bay, Mich.
 Songadeewin, Barton, Vt.
 Sosawagaming, Big Bay, Mich.
 South Pond Cabins, Fitzwilliam Depot, N. H.
 Stahl, Hutchinson, Kans.
 Stillson, Center Barnstead, N. H.
 Storer, Napoleon, Mich.
 Strongwolf, Summerville, Pa.
 Tecumseh, Delphi, Ind.
 Teela-Wooket, Roxbury, Vt.
 Terra Alta, Terra Alta, W. Va.
 Terra Alta for Girls, Marion, N. C.
 Theodore Roosevelt, Plattsburg, N. Y.
 Ticonderoga, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
 Timanous, Raymond, Me.
 Tip, Clayton, N. Y.
 Tome, Port Deposit, Md.
 Toxaway, Lake Toxaway, N. C.
 Wadaga, Weirs, N. H.
 Wahtonah, Brewster, Mass.
 Wakonda, Pottersville, N. Y.
 Wallawhataola, Millboro Springs, Va.
 Wamego, Corinth, N. Y.
 Wampanoag, Buzzards Bay, Mass.
 Wanaki, Cass Lake, Minn.
 Wanella, Friendship, Me.
 We-e-yah-yah, Thousand Island Park, N. Y.
 Webb, Walling, Tenn.
 Wentworth, East Wolfboro, N. H.
 Wequaquet, W. Barnstable, Mass.
 Wicwam, Harrison, Me.
 Wilk-kowit, Northfield, Vt.
 Wild-Croft, No. Windham, Me.
 Wewa, Orlando, Fla.
 Wildmere, Harrison, Me.
 Windsor, Mt. Boys, Hillsboro, N. H.
 Windsor Mt. Girls, Hillsboro, N. H.
 Wonposit, Bantam, Conn.
 Winono, Denmark, Me.
 Wood, Elmdale, Kans.
 Woodlief Farms, Bevans, N. J.
 Wyoda, So. Fairlee, Vt.
 Wyomissing, North Water Gap, Pa.
 Wvonee, Harrison, Me.
 Wickabooze, West Brookfield, Mass.
 Yukon, Winthrop, Me.

This is a positive proof that rifle practice is no fad, but a sport that endures. We treasure this relationship with our old camps and welcome most heartily those who have recently come in with us.

* * *

94 CONSECUTIVE "A's"

THERE is no telling when and where Miss Helen Lightburn of Crestline, Ohio, will stop when it comes to setting records with the rifle. Only a month ago we carried an article on her consecutive run of 700 bullseyes, and now we learn that she has gone that one better and is now confining her shots to the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch "A" ring. Under the coaching of E. M. Farris, Instructor of two N. R. A. J. R. C. Units affiliated with the P. R. R. Y. M. C. A., Miss Lightburn has run 94 consecutive "A's." So far as we know, this is a record for Junior girls.

This is all the more remarkable as no shots were fired during the three-week interval since getting her 700 bullseyes. At this same firing 200 consecutives were added to her string

which would in reality bring the total consecutives up to 900.

Instructor Farris next gave her a turn on the 50-yard range, and, much to his surprise, scored the first target a 97 x 100. More power to Miss Lightburn.

UNIT NO. 2975 ALIVE AND GROWING

THE Junior sport of rifle practice can be made a popular activity if all of our adult leaders could get the spirit and lend the enthusiasm that Instructor Frank M. Heal, Principal of the Willard Hall School of Wilmington, Del., is giving to the young people of his institution. Instructor Heal is an educator and one who believes in the promotion of clean, educational and constructive sports. By adding to the complete Junior Rifle Corps program as outlined in the Instructors' Manual and arranging it to meet local conditions, Instructor Heal is meeting with results. He writes: "I can't begin to tell you how well this sport of rifle practice is going over with our pupils, to say nothing of the enthusiasm of their dads."

The school recognizes the value of the sport and credit is given for achievements made in each of the grades in the medal contest according to ratings. When a boy has been instructed in the use of the rifle and qualifies as a Marksman in the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps medal course he is awarded the school letters in monogram form. This first monogram is in gold. When he has qualified as Sharpshooter the same monogram is awarded on a blue field. This places rifle practice and the rifle team on the same basis as other athletic teams competing in the major sports.

A recent exhibit in one of the local sporting goods stores included a photograph of the Unit, some high score targets, awards, etc. It made quite a hit with the sporting people and many inquiries were received about the sport from other schools and boys' clubs. At the opening of the fall term plans are under way to make the awarding of medals the occasion for a little ceremony at the Unit's weekly assemblies.

We can look for greater activities in this sport in this community through the efforts and co-operation of Instructor Heal. It would be well for our leaders to experiment and adopt the plans as in operation in Wilmington and possibly add to the program to meet local conditions. What may prove satisfactory and successful in one community will not always be true in another, but if the enthusiasm and spirit is there you are bound to meet with satisfactory results.

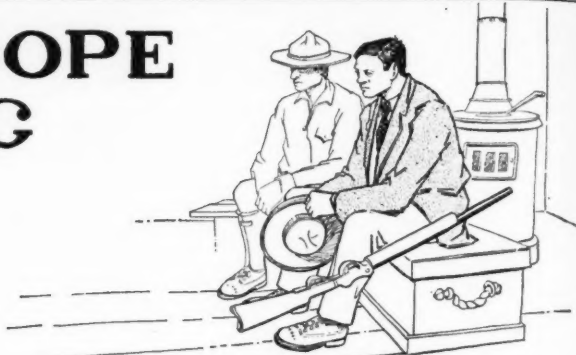
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DON'T FORGET SUMMER CAMP MATCH RETURNS

THE N. R. A.-J. R. C. Summer Camp Championship Match returns are due at Headquarters on or before August 20. If the targets for your camp have not been mailed, get them in the mails TODAY. We have to have all returns by the 20th so that camps may be notified of their standing before they disband.



THE DOPE BAG



A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Lt.-Col. Townsend Whelen

Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins

Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

The Mannlicher-Shoenauer Rifle

By Townsend Whelen

I HOPE you will remember the little argument we had last year regarding the Mannlicher-Shoenauer rifle. Since then I have tried bolt-action rifles of several types, trying to find one which would combine my ideas with yours; however, I must admit I struck a snag—that is, I wandered off in a different direction altogether.

As you may recall, I wrote you that I have done much hunting in Europe, mostly in the Carpathian and Tyrolean Alps. This was from 1890 to 1903. At that time the hunter did not expect his rifle to carry two miles, to develop an energy of 6,000 foot pounds and a velocity of 4,000 feet. One was willing to give the game a chance and found pleasure in matching wits with it by carefully stalking. Quite frequently I sat for several hours each day for a period of many days on stone ledges 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the ground with my legs dangling, searching the mountains with a field glass and studying the habits of a "capital" chamoix-buck. After having familiarized myself with the peculiarities of that particular buck, I began the actual stalking, and, as a rule, would not shoot at a greater distance than 150 to 200 yards. Of course, in hunting dangerous game like bear and wolves in the Carpathian mountains, or eagles in the Bavarian Alps, methods and weapons must be changed. For chamoix I used, in nine cases out of ten, an o/u double rifle with the 6.6-72 cartridge, jacketed expanded or soft-nose bullets, developing an energy of about 1,800 foot pounds. On bears and wolves I used the good old 9 mm. or 12mm. Express, or the 8.2 mm. Mannlicher Model 1888 and 1895. As regards eagle hunting, I considered a combination gun the best, because one is liable to get in pretty tight places. Oftentimes it is necessary to crawl to the eagle's nest and dislodge the young in order to be able to take a shot at the old birds.

If these happen to be "on hand," any one who has hunted lions in Africa will think that a super-lion flew across from the jungles, as some of those eagles have a spread of over 3½ yards, and even the strongest man's arm would be shattered like glass if struck by a wing. Add the rapierlike talons and the businesslike beak and you will believe me if I say that I felt safest with a double 12 and 9 mm. Express combination gun plus a 15-inch hunting knife. No Mauser, Springfield or Mann-

licher repeater would have had the least bit of attraction for me. Evidently the modern American hunter does not consider such kind of hunting a pleasure.

It seems that nowadays the desideratum is to kill the game at long distance by the use of a rifle carrying a mile and fitted with a telescope. Still, even these super-power arms are not as reliable in actual use as they are in theory. Several very illuminating articles appeared recently in "The Rifleman" and the experiences related by the writers are just what I expected them to be. My best friend, who is one of the best rifle shots I have met, sailed forth last spring in quest of grizzlies. He was armed with one of the modern super-power repeaters and at a distance of 80 yards pumped five shots into a medium sized black bear. All shots took effect and hit vital parts, still after the fourth shot the bear charged, and my friend assures me that his speed seemed equal to the muzzle velocity of his super-speed shooting iron.

When he related the incident to me I felt great satisfaction in answering: "I told you so." However, the facts used as arguments by the writers of the aforesaid articles as well as by myself do not cover the entire question as yet, as the only feature under discussion was the effect of the projectiles. I am afraid that the question of accuracy will be still stronger in favor of the older model rifles. True, the high power arms have a lower trajectory and do not require much variation in the sights. Still this does not mean that they are more accurate. A chronometer which gains or loses two minutes a day and does so without variation is more accurate and reliable than one gaining one second one day and losing two seconds another day.

The same axiom applies to the rifles and I feel satisfied that an old black-powder Express can not be outclassed in accuracy by any modern hyper-power gun. All the accuracy tests of the high-power rifles are obtained by shooting at targets. On the face, it would appear that this is sufficient; still, it does not satisfy me. Quite often I tested a sporting rifle and was unable to hit a 1-inch bullseye at 50 yards and with the same gun I could break a ¼-inch twig any number of times, or shoot a cork off a bottle without breaking the latter.

The same test repeated with a Swiss or

Tyrolean target rifle would result in bullseye hits ad libitum, in the destruction of perfectly good bottles and a large number of unmolested twigs. Still, despite all my adverse criticism, I do not deny that the high-power rifles are useful arms, for certain purposes. If we draw a parallel to the "snap-shot" instruments, we find that in photography many types of instruments are made, each one serving a special purpose. Besides these, so-called "Universal Cameras" are made which are adaptable for all purposes, but which in any specific instance will, of course, be outclassed by the instrument particularly built for that purpose. On the other hand, the special instrument will not be properly suitable for any other purpose than the one it is intended for. Why, then, not try to apply the same scheme to rifles? If this is done the question will arise whether the high-power rifle is a universal weapon or whether it is only useful in special cases; if so, which are these special cases? I frankly admit that I can not find a suitable answer to the last question. To my mind, the usefulness of the super-speed rifles is confined to military and long-distance shooting in the open field.

What, then, could be considered the universal game rifle? In my humble opinion, the good old Mannlicher 8.2 mm. Model 1888 and 1895 is the one which fulfills all the requirements a hunter can demand. The action is considerably easier and faster to operate than the Mauser action, and is absolutely reliable and fool-proof. The genuine Austrian-made cartridges have steel-jacketed bullets and will outclass any other cartridge in penetration, so that they can be safely used on elephants and all other thick-skinned game. Soft-nosed, hollow or lead bullets in connection with reduced loads will be found excellent for all kinds of game down to small deer. An excellent low-power cartridge is made by the firm of J. Peterlongo, Innsbruck (Tirol, German Austria).

After much corresponding and pleading I succeeded in convincing an Austrian gunsmith to furnish me with a sporting model of the 1895 Mannlicher straight-pull rifle and I intend to have it put to an actual test during the coming season. It is my contention that the rifle may fall short in a "scientific" test if compared with the super-power light-bullet weapons, but it will outclass any such rifle in actual use.

It is to be deplored that all of the Austrian gunmakers are reluctant to export their weapons and refuse to enter into competition with foreign manufacturers. It is only for that reason that the straight-pull

Mannlicher is so little known in sporting circles and that one only reads sporadically about some enthusiastic user.

However, despite the praise which I am ready to give to the Mannlicher rifle as an all-around sporting weapon, I will not deny that I always have and always shall prefer a specific sporting arm such as the Lancaster type, the Farquharson, the Winchester or Remington rifles of fairly large calibers, of medium power, but of highest accuracy and reliability.

Hoping that you will find the above of enough interest for publication in the American Rifleman, I remain with kindest regards.

A. L. G.

Answer (by Lt. Col. Whelen). I have your letter of March 29th, and am very glad to have heard from you again. I find your letter most interesting. In some respects I agree most heartily with you, but in others my own experience has been such that it has led me to form a different opinion.

In every development in this century the tendency is towards more power and more speed. It is shown just as much in automobiles, power boats, and radio as in rifles. It is but natural that it should be so, for we are living a very full life and we all desire to accomplish as much as possible in the limited time we have. But what some men do not understand is that hunting is not like many other sports. Speed and power do not count for so much in it. Rather, it is a sport of experience, skill, and patience. For its success it is necessary that one have a knowledge of the habits of the game, of woodcraft, which includes so many side lines that it is a science related to philosophy, of forestry, and many other sciences, and that he also have many of those primitive virtues of our ancestors, including physical endurance and patience. I am speaking now of big game hunting, not big game shooting.

There is a big demand at present for extremely powerful rifles. The demand comes entirely from big game shooters. The success of the big game shooter depends entirely on the skill and endurance of the guide they go out with. In the great majority of cases they are very much handicapped by the weapons they choose. You have taken your point well.

But my very large correspondence with the riflemen of America has made me aware that we also have a very large and increasing number of real big game hunters who are also real riflemen. These men take just pride in their skill, their knowledge, and their ability to find their own way through the wilderness and to hunt alone. They take pride in clean kills with the first shot, and they never kill except as a gentleman should. They are great students of the game and of all outdoors. It is a real pleasure to assist such men, and I might also say to learn from them. You, from your letter, are undoubtedly of this number. But I also think that you live in a section of the country where you naturally fail to come in contact with many of your class, for you are too far from the wilderness and too near the flesh pots and money markets. But, believe me, there are many such hunters, and there are just whole regiments of them who are readers of the American Rifleman.

These real hunters always prefer the very best rifle which they can obtain. But this does not mean the highest velocity, or the heaviest bullet, or the highest energy. Rather, it means sufficient killing power, combined with a trajectory flat enough to make a very accurate estimate of hunting ranges unnecessary, very fine accuracy, efficient sights, clean trigger

pull, well fitting stock, attractive lines, etc. It is to these men that I try to cater in my writings. And the others I try to steer in this way, also, because I believe that it is the right way. It means better and cleaner sport, better conservation, etc.

I can not agree with you that the old black-powder express rifles can not be out-classed in accuracy by modern high-power arms. Indeed, I find just the opposite. I have never seen a black-powder express rifle which would average better than 8-inch groups at 200 yards, while the great majority of the best models would not average much better than 10 inches at that range. Moreover, my own experience has been that with such weapons one usually finds whenever one takes them out that there is a certain small variation of the point of impact from the sight adjustment which was determined the last time they were tested, which makes it still more difficult to exactly place the bullet at any range, be it 100, 200, or 300 yards. Now we have at least ten makes of rifles, shooting at least six different cartridges, which will average 5-inch groups at 200 yards, day after day, and we have at least two cartridges which, in proper rifles, will average 3½-inch groups at 200 yards, month after month, with scarcely an inch variation in the relative location of center of impact at the same range over the same period.

I refer to the .30-06 cartridge in Springfield rifles, and to the 7 mm. cartridge in Niedner barrels and proper breech actions. These rifles will do just this with either full charges or reduced loads. Certainly they are not in the "Magnum" class, nor have they the extremely heavy recoil which precludes fine shooting. Also they can be given the refined lines and finish that is so much to be desired by those who take a just pride in their weapons. Ribbed barrels of any shape, matted and engraved breech actions, modified lines of actions, fine Circassian walnut stocks, etc., all are possible. One of the largest makers of such custom-made arms tells me that he makes ninety such weapons to ten of all other kinds, including "Magnums."

This letter has read like a hot argument so far. It was not intended to be such. If you will read it carefully you will see that we agree on almost every point, except that I believe that there are a great many more real hunters and real riflemen in this country than your experience has led you to believe there are. Your own tastes tend towards foreign rifles, particularly Austrian models, which is but natural in view of your long residence in that country. In this country we have evolved a type which can only be called "The American Rifle," and we naturally believe in it. The American Rifle is not the product of our large arms factories, where weapons are made by quantity production. Rather, it is a gradual evolution of the tastes and developments and experiments of our skilled American riflemen. Every man is of course entitled to his own ideas, and we will always find artisans who are willing to cater to them.

Your remarks about eagles attacking man are most interesting. By a curious coincidence I went home last evening after reading your letter and came across another such incident in a sporting paper of an eagle attacking a sportsman in Alaska, who attempted to rob his nest. These are the only two instances which I have ever come across of eagles attacking man.

A THREE-BARREL SHOTGUN

I HAVE a little old three-barrel gun that I have been fussing with for some time and like very much. It is, or was, a very

expensive arm, beautifully built and engraved, but I suppose you would call it obsolete. Sixteen gauge, 27-inch barrels, four-blade Damascus, hammerless, weight seven pounds, which is two pounds lighter than any of my rifles, and I can still drag myself around somehow.

The rifle chamber I had bushed and recut for the .44-40, and after some experiment I have a standard load that groups consistently in two inches at fifty yards, which is perhaps more than should be expected of any three-barrel.

The shot barrels are true cylinder bore, chambers just 2½ inches to beginning of cone, which is itself about ¾ inch long. Bore diameter is about .660, although my measurement may be a couple of thousandths off.

The gun gets what it is pointed at; at least, I'm willing to take the blame. But I have read what you say regarding the pattern from a cylinder being rather patchy, and the more I read the worse that pattern gets. I patterned the gun at 25 yards; only had paper enough for two shots; but those two would hardly have let a quail through.

I reserve judgment regarding a rifle load until I have fired at least ten ten-shot groups, so I don't think I know much about the gun yet. I want it for quail exclusively; these ornery little California valley ones; and I think that the factory loads can be improved upon for my gun.

Shot shell reloading is new to me, but I have loaded rifle stuff for a long time, have full equipment of scales, etc., for it, and am capable of handling dense powders in maximum loads in rifles.

It seems to me that a full ounce of No. 8 or 9 shot, at lower velocity if necessary, would be better for quail than the ¾-ounce load of the factory shell. With Du Pont Oval possibly the velocity could be brought up nearly to standard without scattering them too much.

Am willing to start in on Bulk Smokeless until I get on to reading pressure indications in shot chambers. Would appreciate your suggestions as to loads. I do not know powders or wads, nor how to load a shell, except from what the Ideal Handbook has to offer.

Have no tools, but will get what you suggest. Can satisfactory work be done with the Ideal Pocket Set? Is it best always to resize full length? I do not want more equipment than is necessary for perfect work, for I do not intend to do a great deal of reloading. Realize that these questions are pretty general, but I do not know enough about shot shell loading to ask concise, intelligent ones. Where can I find literature on the mechanics of reloading, regular primer stuff? Possibly a series of articles by yourself in the "Rifleman," similar to Mr. Mattern's stuff, would prove popular.

E. D. W.

Answer (by Capt. Askins). I have your letter of April 8th. This shotgun of yours may be a straight cylinder, but not many guns are. Usually, if there is no constriction there is a slight relief, which will improve patterns. Anyhow, a pattern is a pattern, and if you are getting it, you've got it regardless of how the gun is bored.

The 2½-inch chamber will probably handle 2 9-16-inch shells all right. Try some U. S. cartridges in the gun, Ajax Heavies, and ask for the load with 1 1-16 ounces of shot. Also, in your own loading, try both one ounce of shot and 1 1-16 ounces. Your handloading will entertain you, but you had as well find the factory load that fits your gun and use it—we all come to that eventually, anyhow.

You do not need much in the way of tools except a rammer, an Ideal resizing die, one which fits the Ideal loading machine, but which can be used without the machine. Then, if you do not have the Ideal loading machine you will need their powder measure, and may have it now, same as is used in loading rifle shells. Set it for so many grains and it will stay put. I do not think that you will need to resize the empty shells, so long as you use shells that have been shot in this one gun only.

Go over the loaded shells with a slightly oiled rag and they will go back into the chamber they came out of. The receiving die will keep them from expanding during the process of loading. Most of my 16-gauge loading was done some years ago, using No. 93 powder.

I used 32 grains with an ounce and an eighth of shot. But Oval is a little quicker powder, and I would expect 28 grains with 1 1-16 ounces would be about right. If you can see too much residue left in the barrel, add a grain to the powder or slightly to the shot charge, but probably the powder will burn clean with the load I have suggested. You will need a crimper, of course, and I use the Ideal Star Crimper; might be plenty of others just as good.

Pressure indications are best read in the patterns. When your pressures are running too high you won't get patterns. I'd think No. 8 or even 7½ shot would be better for California quail than nines. From what I have seen of the blue quail, those chaps will get up on occasion a good deal wilder than Bob Whites. The ¾-ounce 16-gauge load ought to have been obsolete long ago.

TROUBLE HITTING GAME

LAST fall I did considerable shooting at deer with the regular Western 180-grain open-point cartridges. Due to the jump or flip of the barrel in my hands I hit nothing much but the atmosphere. Seemingly the recoil is not bothersome, although it may be so without my knowing it. Never seemed to shoot low enough, although I held low enough. I am light in weight—128 pounds—which may also have something to do with the holding on quick shots. The 180 Western is needlessly powerful for deer, I know.

I had in mind purchasing a set of loading tools and loading shells for the Springfield of less power. I should say something that would be like the new .30-30 so far as power is concerned. I would be very grateful for your suggestions along this line of thought.

Another thing I notice on my particular sporter is that it requires considerable strength to raise the bolt—the initial cocking movement—on my rifle. Could that be lightened by removing a piece of the spring—not enough to make a possibility of misfires?

F. P. W.

Answer (by Lt. Col. Whelen). Your letter of May 25 almost exactly described the difficulties which many light men who have not sufficiently developed themselves in the art of rifle marksmanship experience. The trouble is not alone in your weight, because many men much lighter than you are fine shots with the Springfield, even with the heaviest loads. I think that the trouble is that the Springfield with heavy loads is too much gun for you in your present state of skill.

If the Springfield be sighted correctly for a given load, then, when the rifle is correctly aimed, and the trigger correctly squeezed, the bullet will go where the rifle is aimed, irrespective of any flip or anything else. It is possible that your rifle may not be sighted correctly, but I don't

think that this is the chief cause of your trouble. I think that the chief cause is that you flinch through dread of recoil. I may be wrong, of course, but that is the way it looks to me from your letter.

The remedy is two-fold. Use lighter loads. Develop your marksmanship. The first will not do without the latter because if you flinch badly with heavy loads, you will probably flinch a little with light loads.

I should advise that you send 10 cents in coin (stamps not accepted) to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the U. S. Army Training Regulations No. 150-5, Marksmanship, Rifle, Individual. Read it carefully, particularly those portions dealing with trigger squeeze, and the method of training to avoid flinching, also the mechanism of rapid fire. Practice the method of training outlined therein. This should gradually eliminate your flinching. make you into a first-rate shot, teach you how to sight in your rifle, and also make you easily capable of handling your Springfield rifle efficiently with any load.

The Springfield can readily be used with light loads approximating the velocity and power of the .30-30 rifle, and these loads will very greatly reduce the recoil of the rifle. They will also be just as effective on deer as any of the heavier loads. That is the loads approximating the .30-30 have ample power for deer. The heavier loads have excess power, and the excess does you no good at all, merely damages good meat, and makes you flinch from recoil.

I do not think that the 180-grain Western open-point bullet is as good as some others with light loads. It may not open up enough at lower velocities, and I think that there are other bullets which will be more accurate in light loads. I would particularly advise the 165-grain Remington .30-30 "Express Mushroom" bullet which has a gliding metal jacket. It is an accurate bullet, and at 2,000 to 2,300 apparently mushrooms just right for deer. Most of our high-pressure powders will not burn well at the low pressures developed when this 165-grain bullet is given such a low velocity in the Springfield cartridge, but Hercules Hi-Vel powder will burn excellently at such a pressure. I think that the very best load would be 37 grains weight of Hi-Vel powder, and the 165-grain Remington .30-30 Express mushroom bullet. You can readily get loading tools from any maker for this load. The Ideal Handbook, price 25c, obtainable from the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Conn., will give you full and detailed instructions relative to reloading. After studying it you can hardly go wrong. You need a reloading tool with double adjustable chamber and muzzle resizing die, and an Ideal or Bond powder measure.

A DEFENSE OF THE .455

IS there any difference in the bore diameter or rifling of the Colt .22 P. P. target revolvers for the regular .22 cartridges and the .22 W. R. F.? Could I shoot both cartridges successfully in the same revolver by having an extra interchangeable cylinder?

I have a S. A. Army Colt for the .44 Special cartridge. The barrel and cylinder were not properly cared for before the gun came into my hands, otherwise it is O. K. Would it be possible to have both barrel and cylinder rebored for the .45 Colt cartridge, or would it be better and cheaper to have an entirely new barrel and cylinder on the old frame?

A friend of mine has had his .455 Smith & Wesson converted to take the .45 Colt cartridge by having a new cylinder made

for the latter cartridge, but has not tried the gun out yet. Do you think this will work well, or is the diameter of the .45 Colt bullet too small to give good results in the .455 bore?

While I am on the subject, I often think that American sport writers and pistol experts knock the .455 cartridge more than it deserves, presumably because it is not of American design. True, the cartridge has some disadvantages, it does not reload well, and looks badly proportioned, but the ballistics of the factory-loaded cartridges place it higher up among the big guns with factory loads than most American writers care to admit. It is a popular cartridge in Asia, Africa, Australasia, and I believe in parts of Europe outside of the British Isles, and even in parts of South America, and granted that it is not quite in the same class with the .45 Colt when handloaded to full power, and perhaps not so scientifically designed as the .44 Special (I am not mentioning the bottle-necked revolver cartridges). I don't suppose any average man, or beast, either, for that matter, would consider he had any better chance for life if hit by a .455 in place of others of the "Big Three," or whatever other number you wish to designate as heading the list of revolver cartridges.

According to ballistics I have, it is loaded by the factories to be more powerful than the .44 Special, and its heavier bullet and larger diameter should to some extent compensate in killing power for smaller diameters and higher velocities of such cartridges as the .38-40, .44-40, or .45 Auto. Quite a number of articles I have read by American writers mention the .455 disparagingly—more so than the fact warrant, I think. Quite recently it was mentioned in the American Rifleman as a "feeble" cartridge, and one would think by the general trend of opinions expressed that it belonged in the same class with the .38 Short Colt or .44 Bulldog.

P. M. C.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). There is no difference in the bore diameter or rifling of the .22 Long Rifle and .22 W. R. F. You could therefore shoot both cartridges successfully in the same revolver by having an extra cylinder.

In regard to your .44 Special which has a rusted cylinder and barrel, I would suggest that the cheapest way to handle this matter is to send the gun to Colt's for the fitting of a new cylinder and new barrel of whatever caliber you wish.

The .455 barrel diameter is suitable for use with the .45. The Colt Company makes their barrels the same diameter for each of these two cartridges.

I agree with you that the .455 cartridge is a very satisfactory one.

MOLDS FOR AN OLD .44

IHAVE an old-style Remington .44 revolver, cap and ball, in splendid condition, which I used some years ago with fair results, using old ammunition which I got from Bannerman. Bannerman is all out of the ammunition and it was too old, any way, and I would like to know if I can get a stock bullet to fit and where; also what kind of powder to use and how much. The original cartridge boxes are marked 18 grains, but the late Mr. Fry told me he used a round bullet with 30 grains of black powder in the same style Colt.

The Modern Bond people want \$35 for a mold, which is out of the question, besides which I live in an apartment and have no facilities for running my own bullets.

I like the gun and do not want to discard it and expect to take it to Sea Girt

with me next summer, so if you can help me out it will be appreciated.

J. M.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). I believe that you can obtain the bullet molds for the .44 Remington from Mr. P. L. Johnson of 5904 Harvard Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

If you do not want to go into casting bullets for this gun, I would suggest that you obtain the nearest size of lead ball which is sold on the market and use it.

I do not know the exact measurement of the .44 Remington, but the ball should be a little bigger than the groove diameter.

The cartridge companies, such as Winchester, regularly make a round ball .428 in diameter for the .44 Smith & Wesson Russian. This would probably be a little too small.

The next larger size is the .45-5 armory practice ball, which is .452 in diameter, and would probably just about do.

A GUN FOR QUAIL

I HAVE in mind a new quail gun for shooting in foothills around St. Louis. The birds are generally found in small fields and when flushed go to the scrub oak and bush. But sometimes we get them in the open timber.

I have in mind a double 12 with 26-inch barrels, one barrel for close and one for field shooting.

Would you advise the 26-inch barrel and how would you have these guns bored? I am shooting a Remington Automatic on ducks. As regards the quail gun stock, would you attempt fitting it the same as the Remington, or would you have it fit you regardless of other guns? Is there available any literature pertaining to systems of becoming a good wing shot? If there is will you let me know the name?

R. S. M.

Answer (by Capt. Askins). I'd have that gun a 16-bore, myself, because of the lighter weight, and the 16 is about as effective in light-weight arms as a 12 would be. The Ithaca Company is just bringing out a new model with lighter frame than the old. In this model a 16 with 26-inch barrels, strong enough for any ammunition made, can be had in a weight of six pounds. I have one in the old model, weight a scant six pounds, but my gun has only 24-inch barrels, while 26 would be better.

I think that if you shoot the Remington Auto and like the stock fit that a double gun, 14½, 2½ at butt by 1½ at comb would about fit you. Single trigger would be right on these small guns, and the Ithaca Company is now making such a trigger.

I suggest improved cylinder first barrel and modified choke for the second. If you are anything like myself, that second barrel gets whipped in quick, and not accurately enough, on quail, for a full choke.

My own book, "The American Shotgun," sold by the American Rifleman, contains instruction on wing shooting, with a good deal said of the different systems of shooting.

ON RESTS FOR TESTING

DESIRING to have our club members possess the best possible information as to the accuracy of their rifles, our club would like to have a machine rest by which a rifle may be tested with the stock fitted and I assume that Frankford Arsenal has all such equipment. Will you permit me to call upon you for such information as you may be able to give as to

purchasing such a machine rest or obtaining the blue-prints indicating how one should be made and by which a rifle may be tested with the stock fitted?

We have some very fine mechanics in our club and I presume we could make such a rest if it is not possible to secure one already made.

Is the "Man V rest" suited to testing the complete rifle with stock attached? If the matter is not within your jurisdiction, perhaps you can advise me to whom we might apply for the rest or for the information.

H. S. S.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The Frankford rest, which was formerly used for accuracy testing at this Arsenal before it was superseded by the Mann rest, is a rather expensive and complicated piece of mechanism, and the only way you could get one would be to make it up.

The drawings for it could be obtained, but I think it would cost a considerable amount of money, and after it is made it is rather difficult to learn to operate it satisfactorily.

The Mann rest is used exclusively at Frankford Arsenal for testing ammunition, and with it the Mann barrel is used.

However, the Springfield Armory has developed an attachment which can be clamped on to the standard Springfield rifle so that the rifle can be fired in the Mann rest. This device is known as the Woodworth rest, and was made up by Mr. A. L. Woodworth, the ballistic engineer at Springfield.

I believe that you could get a drawing of this device by making an official application for it to the commanding officer, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., explaining what you wish to do.

A LEAD .45 AUTO

UNDOUBTEDLY, a lead bullet would be better for use in shooting woodchucks than the present Government metal cartridge and I suppose I would have to get a loading tool to get this cartridge.

If, however, you have .45 cartridges with a lead bullet for sale at the Arsenal, I would appreciate your letting me know.

H. B. P.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The Government does not make any lead bullets for the .45 Automatic cartridge, but there is a cartridge, called the .45 Auto Rim, made by Remington and by Peters, which will fit the Model 1917 Colt and Smith & Wesson revolvers, and which would be just what you want.

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in the Seagirt Matches aroused interest, not only because of the great number of them in use, but because so many of the matches were again won by users of these scientifically designed and constructed telescope sights.

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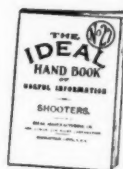
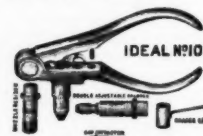
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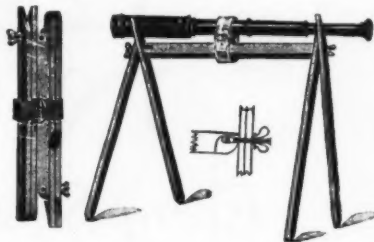
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A spotting scope is a bother unless you have a proper stand. Never on the target when you look through it; time and energy lost lining it up for every shot. A. G. Parker's scope stands have been designed by riflemen for riflemen.

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The various lots are standard in quality, although a few years old, and boxes are dusty or missing.

.30-06 New Empty Cases, primed. Of Dominion and U. S. Cart. Co. makes (former particularly good). Some have primers crimped in. \$9.00 per 1,000; or \$1.25 per 100.

.30-06 Bullets, 150-gr. cupro nickel, full jacketed. For full power practice loadings, and for Whelen reduced loads. Capable of fine accuracy. \$5.00 per 1,000; 65 cents per 100.

.30-06 Loaded Cartridges; match grade, 150-gr. c. n. bullets, 2,700 f. s. velocity. No split necks; packed in bandoliers and in steel cases containing 1,200. \$20.00 a case, or \$2.00 per 100.

.30-06 Loaded Cartridges, war stuff, some split necks; in boxes of 20 and in wood cases containing 1,500. \$15.00 per case, or \$5.50 for 500.

.30-40 Bullets, 220-gr. cupro nickel, full jacketed; all are full front type that made the Krag almost equal the Springfield in accuracy. \$5.00 per 1,000; 65 cents per 100.

.30-40 Cases, primed, fresh commercial lots. \$4.00 per 100.

.35 Winchester Model 95. Cases, \$9.00 per 1,000, or \$1.25 per 100. Winchester soft-point bullets, \$10.00 per 1,000, or \$1.50 per 100.

.303 British Cases, primed, Winchester, boxes of 25. \$9.00 per 1,000 or \$1.00 per 100.

.45-70 Lead Bullets, .405 and 100-gr. 12 cents per pound. 295-gr. full-jacketed bullets, \$1.00 per 100.

Also Cases of .25-36, 7.65 mm., .401, .32 and .35 W. S. L. at \$4.00 per 1,000. A few bullets, too, at same prices, and some .38-55 full-jacketed bullets.

20-gauge Shotgun Shells, primed, Arrow, Leader and Ideal, 2½-inch; also .410 Gauge Nitro Club. \$7.50 per 1,000, or \$1.00 per 100. Felt wads, ¼ and ⅜-inch, \$1.00 per 1,000. Card wads, 25 cents per 1,000.

Other soft-point bullets desired in above sizes can be furnished at \$2.70 per 100.

No other sizes are available. Order from this advertisement. Terms are cash with order or C. O. D. Quantities are limited and your order will be returned the same day received if goods can not be shipped. Transportation charges are extra. Packing is free, except on orders for less than \$5.00 a charge of 40 cents will be made for boxing.

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Julian, Penna.

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Winchester rifle model 52, cal. .22 New type stock.....	\$36.00
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With Roosevelt in *quest of* OVIS POLI

Among the lofty, barren reaches of the Pamirs in Central Asia—known for centuries as the top of the world—the Simpson-Roosevelt-Field Museum Expedition searched for scientific specimens of the Ovis Poli—the giant sheep first described by Marco Polo in the thirteenth century and named in his honor.

And as usual when important scientific and big game parties set out for the untraveled portions of the world with the success of the expedition frequently hinging upon the effectiveness of a single cartridge, the Roosevelt party carried Western ammunition in their rifles. A large number of the priceless specimens brought back to the Field Museum by this expedition were brought down by WESTERN .375 cartridges and Lubaloy bullets.

In commenting upon the performance of the ammunition in a magazine article, Col. Theodore Roosevelt writes:

"During the trip the rifle I used most was my .375 Hoffman with Western ammunition. For small game a 235-grain bullet answered the purposes excellently, and

for the larger animals I used a 300-grain bullet. These cartridges left the barrel of the rifle in excellent shape and I never had a misfire.

"Among the animals which fell to this rifle were:

ovis poli	hog deer	chetal
ibex	wild boar	leopard
Siberian roe	tiger	nilghai
burhel	Asiatic wapiti	black buck
sambur	Himalayan	Tibetan-
swamp deer	black bear	antelope"

All over the world, when champions meet on range or shooting ground or sportsmen match wits with the dangerous or elusive animals of the chase, there you will find WESTERN cartridges and shells. The same reliability and improved performance which have led so many of the leading sportsmen to choose this ammunition are yours in every box of WESTERN rifle cartridges, pistol cartridges, and in every box of Super-X or Xpert shotgun shells.

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MR. H. J. WOOD
Bridgeport, Conn.

REMINGTON PALMA

THE BIG WINNER

AT SEA GIRT

THE sensational marksmanship of Mr. Harold J. Wood of Bridgeport, Conn., during the recent Eastern Small-bore Matches at Sea Girt, N. J., demonstrated conclusively that ammunition of the highest accuracy and uniformity is necessary to win shooting championships. This brilliant shooter established several new records for Sea Girt by winning three of the best individual matches with scores that speak highly of the man, his Remington rifle and Remington Palma ammunition.

The wonderful shooting qualities of Remington Palma .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges was the talk of the Sea Girt meeting.

In the Swiss match, Mr. Charles German of New Tripoli, Penna., and the Bear Rock Rifle Club easily led the field at 200 yards with 24 consecutive bullseyes and under conditions that called for the best in the man, the rifle, and the ammunition.

The annual Small-bore Championships at Sea Girt are worthy of the winning. The field is classy and the equipment of the best—Remington Palma being used by a majority of the winners.

Every Eastern Individual Championship has been won each year with Remington Palma cartridges. The Sea Girt winnings of these cartridges for 1926 follow:

EASTERN INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Mr. Harold J. Wood, Bridgeport, Conn. Score 248 x 250
2. Mr. C. S. Neary, Bridgeport, Conn. Score 247 x 250

PALMA INDIVIDUAL MATCH

1. Mr. H. J. Wood, Bridgeport, Conn. (Record) Score 225 x 225

PALMA TEAM MATCH

Mr. J. A. Willners, Philadelphia, was high man on Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, the winning team (using Palma Cartridges).

SWISS MATCH

1. Mr. Chas. German, New Tripoli, Penna. 24 Consecutive Bullseyes

INDIVIDUAL GRAND AGGREGATE

1. Mr. H. J. Wood, Bridgeport, Conn. (Record) Score 571 x 575

50-YARD RE-ENTRY

- Mr. R. H. McGarity, Washington, D. C. Score 500 x 500
(Tie for first place)

100-YARD RE-ENTRY

- Mr. R. H. McGarity, Washington, D. C. Score 496 x 500
(Tie for first place)



REMINGTON PALMA

THE ACCURACY CARTRIDGE



Remington Palma Ammunition Holds Every Rifle Shooting Record from 200 to 1200 Yards.

Arms Chest



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Paid Insertions. Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of 5 cents a word. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. They should be in the publication office three weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

WANTED

COLT-BISLEY, flat-top target model, .45 frame, caliber, and condition not important. Jennings's Pat. Rifles, made by Robbins & Lawrence, Windsor, Vermont. S. Harold Croft, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Silver Foxes—the progeny of the famous Brunswick strain of Canadian silver foxes. Noted for their exceptional fur qualities. Write DuBois Silver Fox Co., Inc., DuBois, Pa. 8-15-26

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNEL has for sale Oorang Airedales trained as watch-dogs, automobile companions, children's playmates, hunters, retrievers and stock-drivers. Also Big Game Hounds, Foxhounds, Coonhounds and Rabbit Hounds. All dogs individually schooled and trained by our famous canine specialists and shipped on trial. Delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Trained dogs, \$50.00 to \$150.00 each. Thoroughbred puppies, \$15.00 to \$35.00 each. Large illustrated catalogue, 10 cents. Oorang Kennels, Box 19, La Rue, Ohio. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Guns, new and used; discount to members. Gunsmithing, springs, small parts made, reasonable prices; work guaranteed. Earl J. Russell, Monmouth, Ill. 8-15-26

CARTRIDGES, .45 Colt revolver, smokeless, absolutely perfect, \$3.00 per 100; \$27.50 per 1,000; 4,000 for \$100.00. **GUN BLUING**, simple 15-minute process, not a paint, used for years in armories, unexcelled, big 4-oz. bottle, \$1.25; quart, \$7.50; gallon, \$20.00. **MACHINE GUNS**, Lewis, Maxim, etc.; prices upon request. Pacific Arms Corporation, Main P. O. Box 427, San Francisco, Calif. 8-15-26

RABBITS FOR SALE—Pedigreed stock, \$2.00 up. Illustrated book, 10c. Maikranz Rabbitry, New Bethlehem, Pa. 8-15-26

FOR SALE OR TRADE—2 tube Harkness Reflex Radio, \$15.00. Parts and apparatus for experimenting, value \$50.00. Send for accurate description. **WANT** Colt .22 Auto., modern rifle or what in guns for the above? H. E. Stier, 1515 Byron St., Chicago, Ill. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Malcolm telescope, 6 power, perfect condition, Winchester micrometer mounts, Niedner double dovetail blocks, sole leather case, \$25.00. Privilege examination. W. E. Baxter, Topsfield, Massachusetts. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—One .30-30 Winchester rifle, good condition, \$22.00. W. Lashowsky, Rig Stone, S. D. 8-15-26

TRADE—Marlin Repeater, .25-20, Lyman target sights, complete loading outfit, for good shotgun of equal value. Hans Roedder, Bangor, Pa. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Parker Double D. H. E., 12 ga., 36 in. titanic steel, 3 in. Chambers' Factory tag 155, No. 4 Shot, 30 in., 40 yds., pistol grip stock, Silvers pad. Kantzky new single trigger, perfect, inside extra good, outside a great duck gun (no shooting there). Will take \$80.00. Ithaca No. 4 Single Trap Gun, 34 in. full stock, 1 1/2-1 3/4-1 1/2 Silvers Pad. New condition, \$70.00. Winchester .36-33 cal., Take-Down, very good condition, \$25.00. Savage Feather-weight, .25-35 solid frame, very good, \$20.00. S. & W. Special, 6 in. Target Sights, perfectly new, Heiser holster. Will trade this revolver for Fecker or 5-A scope and mounts. J. W. Mackey, Fond du Lac, Iowa. 8-15-26

DUCK SHOOTERS—The Pitta Adapter makes the head of any wooden decoy move in natural manner. Easily attached. Sample 50c. Box six, \$2.50. Circular free. Dealers wanted. Tuerk Mfg. Co., 32 No. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—38-55 Winchester single shot, 30 in. octagon barrel, 150 empty cases, 300 primers, reloading tools, long and short range moulds. Good condition, gun case, price \$40.00. W. H. Wade, 89 Colfax Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 8-15-26

TELESCOPE, by Hahn & Cassel, Germany, 100 m.m., about 4 in. objective, power 25 to 45, very brilliant and fine condition, length extended 58 in., closed 14 in., weight 12 lbs., bargain at \$250.00. A. Hubalek, 744 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—One new, complete, Bond No. 10 Special loading tool for .30-06, with extra bullet seater, \$8.00. One new and complete Newton Loading tool, straight line, extra bullet seater, \$6.00. One new and complete Newton tool for .250-3000 extra seater, \$6.00. Two last for \$10.00. One new Bond Bullet Mould for .30-06, casting 150 gr. and 120 gr. \$3.50. E. W. Hadley, Jr., Fillmore, California. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Bausch & Lomb 6-30, Type E. E. Binoculars, fine condition, \$25.00. Frank E. Lynch, Brocton, N. Y. 8-15-26

ST. BERNARD PUPS—A child's pal and protector. Greatest watch and guard dogs. M. W. Willan, Morgantown, Ind. 8-15-26

TRADE—8 power prism binocular, in crank condition, for any of the following in like condition only: National Match Springfield, 52 Winchester, 54 Winchester, or any good make high power rifle. .22 Colt's Auto., or latest model .45 Colts Auto. R. E. Bissell, Williamina, Oregon. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Winchester '97, 12, 30, full. In good condition, \$30.00. J. M. Large, R. F. D. No. 7, Huntington, Ind. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Brand new 52 Winchester, with 5-A scope. Both \$45.00. Rifle, \$27.50. Scope, \$22.50. "Mackie," Cranberry, N. C. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Evans Repeating rifle, fine, Model '73, Winchester Carbine 32-20 perfect. Best offer takes. Model 30 Remington Express rifles, \$40.00 each. Olaf Bearrood, Luck, Wis. 8-15-26

SELL—Regulation Springfield, good condition thruout, with extra new D. C. M. sporter stock, band and butt plate, \$28.50. B. & M. No. 3 telescope base for Springfield, \$4.00. B. & M. 311169 G. C. mold, new, \$3.00. Maxim silencer for Springfield, attaches without threading barrel, \$4.00. Ben Herr, Lebanon, Indiana. 8-15-26

45-60 Winchester serviceable 25 cartridges, \$7.50 or trade for old copies American Rifleman. Frank Kenney, MRB Eugene, Oregon. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Savage, Model 99, .22 Hi-power rifle, fitted with ivory bead front sight, Marble folding leaf rear sight and Lyman folding rear peep sight. In fine condition and very accurate. Complete set Belding & Mull reloading tools for .22 Hi-power cartridge. One Fairbanks No. 354 powder scale. About 600 bullets, Western soft point and cupro nickel jackets. About 100 empty cases. First money order for \$50.00 takes outfit. R. H. Harvey, Payne, Iowa. 8-15-26

TRADE—Blickensderfer typewriter, good order, complete with wooden case. **WANT**—Any of the following: 44 or 45 S. A. Army, 5 1/2-inch barrel, Model 1873 Winchester rifle or carbine, any caliber. Flint-lock rifle. If interested, describe completely. Philip P. Quayle, 4601 Stanford St., Chevy Chase, Md. 8-15-26

FOR SALE ONLY—One Krag carbine, as issued, very good except barrel, and receiver polished for rebluing, 670 rounds ammunition, one web loop belt, one extra bolt complete, one Marble jointed rod; complete outfit, \$25.00. One Winchester, cal. .30-30, Model 4, excellent except bluing on receiver slightly worn; Lyman peep rear and ivory front sights; \$25.50, express extra. Earl Capesius, Dell Rapids, S. Dak. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—No trades. Parker G. H. grade, hammerless, 12 gauge, 30-inch barrel, full choke; fine condition, in and out; \$60.00. L. Hale, 3240 Clinton Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—National Match star-gauge Springfield, perfect, \$32.00. 6.5 Mannlicher, pre-war, guarantee perfect, \$50. 400 Whelen, perfect, worth \$125.00, sell \$75.00. Geo. L. Jacobsen, 4017 Central St., Kansas City, Mo. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Complete set of Bond .30-06 tools, in practically new condition, \$6.00. Winchester .22 long rifle musket, just as received from factory, except scope blocks added and fore-end remodeled, fired about 100 rounds, perfect, \$20.00. Will pay cash for bargains in telescopes. D. S. Purdy, 209 E. State St., Phaca, N. Y. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—New Stevens Off-hand .22 pistol, 8-inch barrel and holster, \$10.00. Marlin 39, perfect, Lyman 2-A, No. 6, and ivory front with case, \$26.00, cost \$36.85. New No. 15 Heddon reel, \$8.00, cost \$18.00. Hunters' Model Ballard, good condition, three barrels, .45-70, .40-63, .38-50, \$23.00. Savage revolver, North patent cap and ball, about .38 cal.; fine condition; \$20.00. W. R. Allen, 1301 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 8-15-26

BALLARD, Union Hill, .22 cal., 28 octagon, pistol grip, as new in and out. Several .22 Winchester single shots. Fine. For description and prices write Clarence Harner, Isabelle St., Springfield, Ohio. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Colt .45 Automatic Pistol, barrel pitted, but accurate; mechanically perfect; \$18.00. Wm. K. Black, 125 Bay St., Fall River, Mass. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Ideal powder measure No. 5, \$4.50. .38-55 Winchester carbine, Model 94, barrel in perfect condition, case, \$18.00. .35 Remington Automatic, 2 boxes shells and case, excellent condition, \$35.00. .32-20 Colts S. A., 5 1/2-inch barrel, stag handles; Ideal tool and mold; first-class condition; \$32.50. W. H. Wade, 89 Colfax Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. 8-15-26

WANTED—S. & W. .22 single-shot pistol, '91 Model, with cylinder flanges. .45 S. & W. Schofield model. A. G. Kellenberger, 3502 South 11th St., Tacoma, Wash. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—250-300 Savage, lever model G, mounted with Malcolm 4-power scope; good condition; \$40.00. Lester Anderson, Olney, Mont. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Fox 16 ga., two sets of barrels; excellent condition; \$70.00. Forrest Fowler, 614 E. 16th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Remington 12-C, .22; like new, inside and out; Lyman rear sights, extra long magazine holds 18 long rifles, oiled stock, case and magazine; bargain, \$20.00. H. B. Austin, Dunkirk, Ind. 8-15-26

FOR TRADE—Army Special .38, 4-inch, shot ten times, for Al-38 P. P. Special Colt, 2-inch barrel. Morgan, 3447 Barry Ave., Chicago. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—1 cal. 270 Winchester bolt-action rifle, as new, with 60 rounds soft-point ammunition, \$38.00. L. O. Hayes, 201 N. Randolph St., Indianapolis, Ind. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Fecker rifle telescope, 12½ power, with Winchester mounts. New condition. Price, \$30.00. H. H. Bennett, 142 Portland St., Boston, Mass. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—Crossman Pneumatic .22 cal. rifle, factory new. Will sell for \$10.00. Also number of pills included. Carson Parker, P. O. Box 254, Defiance, Ohio. 8-15-26

WANTED—Remington double derringer, caliber .41. Richard L. Pearce, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. 8-15-26

WANTED—S. & W. 1908 Model, three-way lock. Condition immaterial if priced accordingly. Describe fully and quote price first letter. Paul Bossemeyer, Salina, Kan. 8-15-26

WANTED—Colt Officer's Model .38 Spec. 7½-inch barrel, target sights, excellent condition; B. & M. loading tool for same; also molds for same, and Ideal powder measure. E. Swanson, 3316 Ave. So. Minneapolis, Minn. 8-15-26

SELL—44 Cap Ball Rogers Spencer revolver. Good shooting order, mould powder flask primers. \$10.00. W. Sager, Y. M. C. A. Appleton, Wisconsin. 8-15-26

FOR SALE—One Fairbank Powder Scale, new, 8 drams x ½ grains. Cost \$17.00. Will sell for \$12.00. Sudwig Anderson, 117 Newton Ave., Jamestown, N. Y. 8-15-26

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FOR SALE—45 Colts Auto., in fine condition, price \$20.00. Howard L. Shaw, 215 Wash. St., E. Stroudsburg, Pa. 8-15-26

Winchester 1894, .30-30, 26 inch octagon, good condition, with Ideal No. 6 tool, complete, \$20.00. Stevens 44½ Ideal .32-40, 11 lb. 34 in., bored by Peterson, peep rear, hooded front, perfect inside, \$25.00. Win. 25-20 S. S. peep and comb. Ideal tool, accurate, \$12.00. Ithaca Field 20, 28 in., full, excellent, \$25.00. All postpaid in U. S. Take in trade good tools for .30-06, good Win., heavy action center-fire, single shot with set trigger. Sumner H. Scott, R. 8, Yakima, Washington. 8-15-26

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FOR SALE—Winchester Model 1903, .22 cal, Automatic, in canvas carrying case, all in perfect condition, at \$30.00 plus charges, sent C. O. D. on approval. K. Niederstadt, 161 Eleventh St., Hoboken, N. J. 8-15-26

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WANTED—Reloading tools, also moulds, empties, bullets, for 405 Winchester. L. N. Larsen, 1006 North Gould St., Sheridan, Wyoming. 8-15-26

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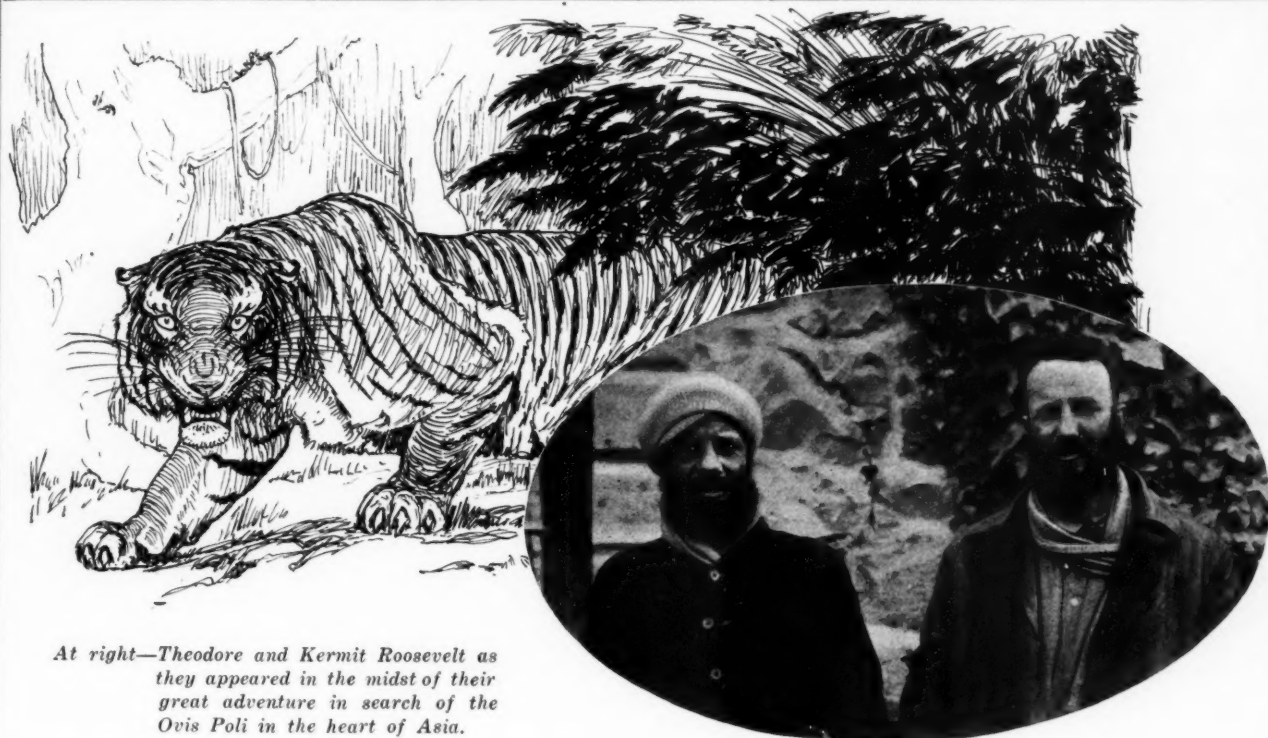
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"The tiger was a glorious vision as he trotted along, with the sunlight glancing on his sleek hide, and his powerful muscles rippling beneath his stripes. I had my .405 WINCHESTER, a weapon which I have used on big game all over the world. My first shot was in good line, but high; it broke his back; my second shot took him square behind the shoulder." From "Christmas Week in Mowgli Land," in COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE and "East of the Sun and West of the Moon," published by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

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WHEN a concrete machine gun emplacement halted the progress of his platoon at Belleau Bois on October 27th, 1918, Michael J. Perkins, Private, first class, of the 101st Infantry, volunteered to "get" that particular pill box—and get it quick.

Alone, with only a hand grenade and his trench knife, "Fighting Mike" crawled out to the "box", miraculously reaching it in face of grueling machine gun fire. For a moment he waited. Then the door opened cautiously, and Mike let go his grenade, following it with his own fighting self.

Inside chaos reigned as Perkins slashed right and left with his knife. Soon came cries of "Kamerad" and twenty-five Germans with arms upraised, filed out and started for the American lines.

With his charges safely delivered, Perkins was ordered to a hospital to have his wounds dressed but the ambulance was hit by a shell and, alas, the intrepid hero was blown to pieces before he could receive recognition for his gallant deed—the Congressional Medal of Honor which was posthumously awarded him.

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